

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

## JOURNAL.

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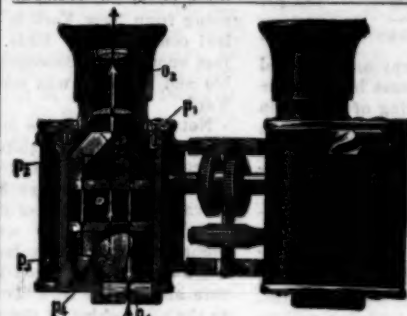
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## HOW TO CAMPAIGN IN THE TROPICS.

It is obvious that one question most worthy of study by our Army officials just now is how to campaign in the tropics. We published some hints upon this subject at the beginning of the war with Spain in our number for April 23. If more heed had been given to our suggestions we should have had a less formidable sick list. It was understood, as was stated at the time, that our hints were, to be applied only so far as it was possible, but the result shows that they have been utterly neglected by large numbers of those for whose benefit they were intended. Those who observed them have, as a rule, returned in good condition, while those who have neglected them have been repeating the experiences of our Civil War, when nearly two and a quarter times as many died of disease as were killed in battle or died of wounds.

In the war of 1861-5 more men died of wounds than were killed in action outright. This proportion will no doubt be changed by our improved methods of surgery and to a large extent by the difference in the character of our present weapons. The proportions were as follows:

	Regulars.	Volunteers.
Killed in action.....	831	34,582
Died of wounds.....	1,174	48,032
Died of disease.....	3,009	183,207
Totals .....	5,014	265,821

When the statistics of the Spanish war are gathered it will be found, we think, that the contrast between the proportions of those killed and those dying of disease in the Regulars and Volunteers is even more striking than it was during the Civil War. The Regulars lost a larger percentage in battle than the Volunteers, but a far less proportion from disease. The mortality from disease in the Regulars was 47.6 per cent.; in the Volunteers, 75.4 per cent., or 60 per cent. more.

In the Regulars the deaths from disease were only one-half more than from battle losses; in the Volunteers they were nearly two and a quarter times as great. The same evidence as to the value of discipline will no doubt be presented in the case of the present war. The official records of the War Department, as far as completed, show that there were 33 officers and 231 enlisted men of the Army, 264 in all, killed in battle during the war with Spain. These casualties include all the lives lost by the Army in the battles in the Philippines, as well as those in Cuba and Porto Rico.

This shows that of the total killed, 13 per cent. were officers. During our Civil War the per cent. of officers to the total killed was 7, and in the Russian Army during the eleven months of the Crimean War only 2 per cent. The Russian loss was altogether 303 officers and 15,250 men killed; 1,806 officers and 69,758 men wounded.

Following the precedent of our Civil War, the total of 264 killed in the Spanish war would indicate a loss from deaths by disease of only 586, or about one-third of the actual loss thus far reported. This does not indicate any great advance in sanitary science, or rather, it does indicate a very grave disregard of the principles of that science, which are insufficiently understood even among the doctors who have been hurried into the service without any proper inquiry as to their qualifications in this respect. The experience at Montauk Point may prove that it is possible to secure uncontaminated water from shallow wells driven into the soil of a camp. If so, it will be something novel in such experiences and should not be suffered to stand as a precedent.

Wherever our Army is stationed it should be provided with water that is unmistakably pure, especially if we intend to compel it to be a temperance army. To the natural depression of spirits that accompanies a diet of water should not be added the melancholy that results from using it as a medium for introducing disease germs into the system.

Clothing, proper hours for labor and recreation and other matters require attention from those who are to campaign in the tropics. In this connection the "Scientific American" calls attention to an incident in the French campaign in Madagascar, an island bearing a wonderful similitude to Cuba in that it possesses topographically the same general features, has like peculiarities of climate, and south of the equator has relatively the same latitudes and isothermals as has Cuba to the north of the line. It says:

"In 1895 the 200th Regiment, Infantry of the Line, 1,200 strong, left Paris for Madagascar. It was composed of young soldiers, practically of the same material physically and socially as our own Volunteers. 'Robust, agile and merry, they appeared able not only to defy the efforts of any human foe, but also to remain invulnerable to the onslaughts of a more potent enemy—the noxious emanations of marsh lands and pools.' After an uneventful voyage and unopposed landing, this regiment was set to building a highway, whereby artillery and supplies might be transported to the tablelands of the interior. In spite of rigidly enforced sanitary measures, suitable food and appropriate clothing and equipment, the men died like sheep; heat-apoplexy, typhoid, dysentery, malarial fevers, diarrhoea, each claimed its quota of victims. Eighteen months after leaving France this regiment returned—it had not participated in a single skirmish—a mere handful of two hundred and odd gaunt, fleshless, yellow 'convalescents,' several of whom were to follow the thousand of their comrades that had 'gone before.' Why native laborers were not employed, which—as is also true of Cuba—could be had in abundance, is one of the mysteries of military administration."

Nothing is so provocative of disease in a malarious

country as turning over the soil and coming in contact with the emanations from it. Our Army should be protected against this, as it can be effectually in time of peace. We cannot afford to enlist and train soldiers to perform the duties of day laborers when these are not imposed upon them by the imperative necessities of the situation. Soldier labor is the dearest labor we can employ if it involves an increase of disease in the Army and a corresponding decrease in its efficiency. To transport American soldiers to the Philippines, for example, to save the cost of local labor is the poorest kind of economy.

## THE PIGEON SERVICE ON THE NEW YORK.

The beautiful cote was missing from the U. S. flagship New York upon her arrival from blockade duty off Cuba. Capt. Chadwick had been compelled to put it ashore at Key West when the ship was cleared of all superfluous woodwork, as if struck by shot the flying splinters might kill or wound the crew. The New York's cote was formally presented by Mr. George W. Childs of Philadelphia in 1893, is made of mahogany and adorned the after bridge. It was stocked with the best birds contributed by the leading tapers of the United States, but the person in charge did not know that the birds could not stand the change of climate caused by going from New York in the depth of winter to a tropical country. The birds could not shed their feathers fast enough and consequently succumbed to the inevitable and the cote was removed at the New York Navy Yard.

Notwithstanding this mishap, Capt. Chadwick had the cote returned to the ship, refitted and stocked with 12 youngsters from the United States Naval Homing Pigeon Service at the Brooklyn Navy Yard before sailing South November, 1897. After these birds had been in the cote several months, they were given a series of training flights, from the steam launches when they went ashore; after the birds returned with much promptness to their cote aboard the New York. The birds were then sent to the other ships of the squadron, in baskets, and liberated with dispatches for the Admiral, sent in a small aluminum capsule, fastened on one leg. This system of transmitting messages from ships at sea was progressing favorably when the ship was cleared for action, and the pigeon cote and birds were abandoned at Key West. It would take at least a year to get the homing pigeons on ship accustomed to this mode of life; by putting young pigeons in the cote for breeders so that their offspring will inherit a tendency for the water. Although this experiment was brought abruptly to an end by the war, the birds were quite a success compared with the previous trial in 1894. Birds aboard ship are intended for times of peace only, to send delayed dispatches to the ship after sailing, pigeons having been left ashore for this purpose. They are used also for sending dispatches from ship to ship when out of signalling distance.

The Homing Pigeon Service at the Navy Yards along the coast kept the ships well supplied with pigeons. If the Spanish fleet had visited the Northern coasts of the United States during this brief war, the naval pigeon service would forever be remembered by the American people and become a matter of history. The scout and picket boats, scouting 100 miles from shore, had baskets of these pigeons waiting the sight of some Spanish fleet. The news would have been hurried to the nearest naval station at the rate of 45 miles per hour, informing the Secretary of the Navy five to seven hours before the fastest dispatch boat. In times of peace the birds are carried on ships in order to send for aid in case of accident to or to inform the Navy Department of the whereabouts of the ships at sea.

## MOB LAW AT CAMPS.

The lack of control and want of discipline shown in almost every camp and assembling place of the Volunteers deserves comment. If this had been peculiar to one place and the exhibitions of lawlessness confined to specific organizations and referable to some extraordinary cause, it might be condoned while regretted. But if the reports are true, and they seem to be authentic, the disorderly, disgraceful and mutinous conduct shown by these men is deserving severe reprehension. At San Francisco a mob from one regiment marches to attack men of another. Their officers appealed (!) to them to stop. Again at San Francisco a citizen has filed a claim for damages of \$5,000 on account of destruction of his property by a band of riotous soldiers seeking to lynch his son for striking a soldier in a bar room broil. At Camp Alger the riotous conduct of the 3d Virginia was such as to compel Gen. Butler not only to take vigorous action, but issue the severest reprimands. At Jacksonville bands of disorderly soldiers swept the town, and at Camp Black not only the immediate vicinity of the camp, but the surrounding villages were terrorized by drunken men and the conditions became so bad that on their return to camp the organization had to be disarmed for fear that it might overawe the guard.

At Camp Thomas men refused to do duty and neglected their horses because they had their own conception of their enlistment. In New Orleans the same spirit of lawlessness has been manifested. Lynching has been freely threatened, obnoxious barkeepers pummeled and saloons and worse places wrecked. The control of officers, if indeed they dared to attempt control, has been laughed at. This has been a notable manifestation everywhere. We will not say that it has characterized any but a small proportion of the men, but it has been marked enough to indicate a serious condition.

This lawless spirit culminated in the attempt of Pvt.

Kinney, of the 1st Mississippi, who made an assault upon the commanding officer of his regiment, Col. Govan, at Chickamauga, and afterward threatened to shoot the Adjutant of his regiment. His case was disposed of promptly by court martial, and five years in the penitentiary will teach him the ways of discipline.

What wonder that peaceable citizens object to the establishment of camps in their vicinity when irresponsible and uncontrollable ruffians run riot and no one is safe from insult and outrage.

It makes no difference that most or the disorder is bred from drink and exhibits itself in the worst localities of a place. It betrays an absolute lack of discipline and control.

The secular press, instead of sternly condemning such a state of affairs, seems to condone it because it is done by soldiers. A drunken and disorderly "hero" brought before a magistrate is dismissed with a perfunctory rebuke.

This is all wrong, totally subversive of discipline and liable to breed in the minds of the men the idea that because they have enlisted and wear the uniform they are licensed to do what they please. The injurious example, the unpunished disorders and outrages of a dozen or more toughs in a regiment, will have a great effect on their facile comrades.

Let the nonsense that every soldier, per se, is a patriot and a prospective hero be gotten rid of. We willingly consent to the idea of being lenient to some sprightly Jacky just from Santiago or to the reasonably harmless vagaries of a veritable Tommy Atkins of San Juan, but the uniformed rough who breaks bottles over the heads of barkeepers, wrecks saloons and insults and terrorizes citizens, male or female, should get just what he used to get before he donned a uniform and became one of "our brave boys." The policeman with his club is what is wanted civilly and a rigid application of the articles of war militarily.

## ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the banquet of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., at San Francisco, Cal., Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., responded to the toast, "The Army of the United States," and said among other things:

"The real genuine pluck and patriotism inherent in the American nation, lying deep down beyond the debasing touch of traders in truth and honor has been crystallized into two glorious forms, the American Army and the American Navy, and another grand feature is the fact that in this as in the war which preserved the nation's life, the Army is the quintessence, the extract of the American people. Every grade of fortune and success is represented—the cowboy rides alongside of the howling swell, and the farmer's lad rubs shoulders with the millionaire, but best of all is that those whom fate decreed to differ widely, deeply, bloodily about the most momentous issue that can engage the minds of earnest men are now once more and forever united in the defence of their common country, hands clasped in brotherly love that once gripped each other's throats and hearts never forgetting the old but big enough to embrace the august and splendid new. I see before me one who gallantly, nobly upheld the cause he believed in, until it went down in defeat, never in dishonor, pitied even by those who in the highest interests of humanity, religiously opposed it. The Colonel of the Tennessee Volunteers, the proud old State that left her dead thickest on the hard fought field of Shiloh and in the bloody trenches of Franklin, is clothed in Yankee blue, a Yankee from top to toe and proud of it. The only signs of the old Confederate are the gray which time has sprinkled on his honest head and the tender memories aglow in his kindly heart.

"But in our love and admiration for this magnificent outburst of pluck and patriotism, we must not forget that small but admirably trained body, the skeleton and framework of the whole, the hard worked, much enduring, ever faithful Regular Army. In the grim school of Indian war it learned the invaluable lesson, that in the battles of to-day, notwithstanding any possible bravery and any conceivable devotion, the Army that cannot shoot is terribly, fatally handicapped.

The high standard of education so rigorously insisted on for its officers, has kept them in the very front rank of progress, and every day the value of knowledge, even the driest and crabbedest is more and more apparent. In the Franco-German war, when the barbarous Turks, whose prowess had been so vaunted by the French papers at the expense of the mild, peaceable Teutons, were practically annihilated by a regiment composed largely of professors and students of the university, Carlyle emitted a characteristic howl of delight. 'The savages,' he said, 'have been eaten up by the men in spectacles.'

"What was a memorable event, then, is an axiom today. It is the man in spectacles who gets there every time.

"Finally, there was something different, something higher, something finer than even this, something which we like to believe is a heritage from the race that breasts obstacles for the pleasure of surmounting them, that loves peril for its own sake and for the wild thrills it sends through the blood, the race that is destined to be the colonizer if not the conqueror of the world. It is the quality that makes the typical American soldier a pocket edition of Bonaparte—he has the head to plan coolly, mathematically and the audacity to brush everything in man and nature out of his path. And what a feat it was. If anything seemed absolutely settled by the wars of the last fifty years from Fredericksburg to Plevna, it was that a strong position could not be taken except by enormously superior forces, and when the



Americans proposed to assault Santiago with numbers little if any superior, the nations said, 'Uncle Samuel, it can't be done. That's all been worked out and we've got the answer.' Uncle Sam replied in his familiar nasal, 'Darn your pictures, I've rubbed all those old figures out and propose to do this sum on a clean slate.' "

Naval Constructor Hobson will resume charge of the course in Naval Architecture at the Academy this year. Last year there were three cadets in this class, and this year in addition, Cadets John Halligan, Jr., of Massachusetts; Cadet Henry Williams, of Maryland, and Cadet William C. Watts, of Pennsylvania, have been ordered to join it.

Surgeon General Sternberg writes to Messrs. Wm. Wood & Co., the medical publishers of New York, that he cannot approve an investigation into the administration at this time, saying very sensibly: "It would make it necessary to take clerks away from their daily tasks in order to look up the documentary evidence on file in my office, and, in the meantime, important matters would necessarily be neglected and the sick in all parts of the country would suffer. It would make it necessary to call upon the medical officers who are now urgently needed for the care of the sick in our various camps and hospitals, to come to Washington as witnesses, and all this to satisfy the clamor of irresponsible newspaper reporters. There has been no official complaint with reference to my administration of the Medical Department."

There are some officers of our Army and Navy who have a difficulty in maintaining their identity because they have names somewhat unfamiliar and which resemble those that are more familiar. One of these is an officer of the 6th Cavalry, who is now serving on the staff of General Samuel S. Sumner. Though his name is Howze, he is not one of the Howzes with whom he is sometimes confounded. There are four officers by the name of Howe in our Army and only one of the name of Howze, Robert L., a native of the Lone Star State, a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1888, and the wearer of a medal of honor "for gallantry in repelling the attacks of hostile Sioux Indians, on the north banks of White River, near the mouth of Little Grass Creek, S. D., Jan. 1, 1891. Lieut. Howze deserves another medal for his gallantry in action during the campaign in Cuba.

Lieut. Col. Wells Willard, whose retirement we noticed last week, is a native of Springfield, Mass., and entered the service in August, 1861, as 1st Lieutenant in the 21st Mass. Volunteers, served with distinction through the North Carolina campaign of that command, and in 1862 was transferred as Captain to the 34th, with which he served until the end of the war. In the battle of Newmarket, Va., July, 1862, he was wounded, and a few days later, at Chantilly, captured, but was soon exchanged. At Cedar Creek, 1864, he was a second time captured, and spent four months in Libby and Danville (N. C.) prisons. After a brief term of civil life he was commissioned in the 19th Infantry, then transferred to the 37th, and finally to the 5th Artillery, with which he served until his appointment to the staff, in 1882. He will probably divide his residence hereafter between the Springfield (Mass.) home of his sisters and New York, where his son, Bryant Willard, is a successful lawyer.

Our artillery had little opportunity to distinguish itself during the war with Spain, but such opportunity as it had was well improved. Grimes's Battery, Bat. A, 2d Artillery, and the Gatling gun battery under Lieut. John H. Parker, 13th Inf., did excellent service and showed how much more could have been done had they the opportunity. For one thing they demonstrated the error of the statement that the roads were impassable for teams, and showed that those are correct who insist that the man chiefly responsible for the failure of communication at Santiago was he who insisted that the road could not be used by teams. Our correspondent, as will be observed from his letter last week, takes direct issue with this statement. If the field artillery has accomplished less than it would have accomplished had opportunity been offered, the artillery as a whole has won a famous victory, and one in which the Engineers share. It has been shown that it is impossible for ships to enter well defended harbors, and that those who insisted upon the importance of defending our coasts with forts, guns, mines and torpedoes were entirely right.

There is a class of nurses to whom our soldiers are indebted for many kindly attentions and who have not found it necessary to fill the newspapers with accounts of their exploits and with criticisms of Army officers and Army methods. These are the Sisters of Charity, of whom 150 were assigned as nurses at various Army hospitals. The "Catholic Mirror" of Baltimore, reports that their employment is due to the experience President McKinley had of their skill when he was himself a sick soldier and under the care of the Sisters of Charity. Near the end of the war he met the Mother Superior of the order in this country, and after praising the work of her companions exacted a promise from her that in case this country should ever become involved in another war she or her successor would supply it with nurses. When the war came on the successor of this Mother Superior was asked to furnish 100 nurses for the hospitals. Five are at the Marine Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., twelve at Santiago, in charge of Sister Mary Carroll; thirty-

seven at Montauk, in charge of Sister Adelaide d'Aunoi; twenty-one at Chickamauga in charge of Sister Stella Boyle; twenty at Camp Alger and others at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Maj. Samuel M. Mills has the happiness to be the father of two sons who did conspicuous service during the war. A Philadelphia paper, commenting on the appointment of Paul Denckla Mills on the 9th of August as 2d Lieutenant, Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania Volunteers, says: "Paul D. Mills is one of the most popular members of the younger set in this city. He was a familiar figure last winter at all the social functions. His mother was Miss Mason, of this city, a sister of Mrs. William Churchman. His father, Capt. Mills, U. S. A., was stationed at West Point for a number of years. Mr. Mills is also conspicuous in athletic sports." Lieut. Mills was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, last year, and engaged in the electric business in Philadelphia, leaving it upon the call for Volunteers to enlist in Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers; did much through his personal influence to complete the organization of that battery, and was made a Sergeant. Doubting whether the battery would go to the front, young Mills left it to enter the naval service as an electrical engineer on board the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, and assisted in the rescue of the Spanish sailors after the destruction of Cervera's fleet. When the Harvard went out of commission he was appointed a Lieutenant, as above stated. Maj. Mills's second son, Frederic, left Harvard University and enlisted in the City Troop of Philadelphia, and was with it at the front in Porto Rico, when it was recalled by the proclamation of peace.

There is certainly one officer of Volunteers without previous military experience who has returned from the war with increased reputation. That is Colonel Theodore Roosevelt of the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, otherwise known as the Rough Riders. No one who was acquainted with Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, etc., etc., could doubt that he was a fighting man; vigorous, aggressive and independent. Nor could there be any question that he had abundant courage and would be likely to show coolness and discretion in an emergency. Whether he had other qualities belonging to the best type of soldier, including subordination to authority, was in doubt. This doubt Colonel Roosevelt has resolved in his own favor and he has shown himself a worthy commander of the excellent organization of active and energetic young men organized by himself and General Wood, who stepped up higher to make a place for Colonel Roosevelt. There have been various reports to the discredit of the Rough Riders, some of which have been quoted here, but time and investigation have shown that they were false. They were not ambushed at La Quasima, as alleged, nor did they shoot one another, as asserted by a returned member of the 71st. We think that it is unfortunate for Colonel Roosevelt and his command that it should have received so much attention from the daily papers. This has given the impression that they sought notoriety, when, as a matter of fact, they were a body of earnest, hard working young soldiers intent with their leader upon doing their whole duty and showing that they were worthy to rank with the soldiers of the Regular Army.

Our correspondent at Santiago gives a description of his encounter with Lieut. Wm. G. Elliot, 12th Inf., in the last hours of his life which well illustrates the character of this high-minded and gallant young officer. A friend who knew him well says he had passed through the fierce assault on El Cancey, and all the hard work and discomfort afterwards, unharmed and his family and friends were looking forward to his coming home to them and to his young wife with great satisfaction at the thought of the happiness he would bring with him. Instead came the telegram from General Shafter announcing his death. None except those who knew him intimately can understand what a loss his death is to those who loved him. He was not only brave and manly but most tender and affectionate, and won the love and respect of all who came to know him. What our correspondent told of his experience exemplified a prominent and touching trait in the character of Lieut. Elliot, showing as it did his devotion to the comfort of his men. A letter from him written in the hospital five days before he died mentions the fact that he first discovered that he had the fatal fever at Santiago, where he had gone to try to get some supplies for his sick men from the Red Cross Society. Lieut. Elliot saw a great deal of hard service in several Indian campaigns in Arizona, and it was during these that he won his spurs for conspicuous bravery. Upon one occasion his classmate, Lieut. Mott, was shot and killed by a desperate Indian, and single-handed Lieut. Elliot arrested the Indian at the risk of his own life. He refused a number of brilliant staff appointments, preferring the vigorous service of the frontier. When the war broke out he went with his regiment to Cuba, where he distinguished himself in the assault upon Santiago. Lieut. James E. Nolan, 4th U. S. Cav., also a classmate of Lieut. Elliot, said recently in speaking of him: "He was one of the bravest and purest minded officers in the service, and we were always wont to liken him to Chevalier Bayard, a soldier 'sans peur et sans reproche.'" Lieut. Elliot was a son of Col. Geo. H. Elliot, of the Engineer Corps, retired.

The recent experience of the Monterey in crossing the Pacific Ocean without notable incident or accident, and on time, demonstrates the advantages of the water-tube boilers for sea steaming.

## FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CUBA.

On Board Comal,  
Quarantined off Egmont Key, Fla.,  
August 2, 1898.

When the 5th Corps left Tampa on a mission to invade Cuba, every indication pointed to at least as good mail service, as was attempted at Tampa.

This war was to be conducted on scientific improvements and both professional and Volunteer soldiers expected everything else than the privations seemingly studied for the discomfort of the 5th Corps.

A loving word from home will make painless a soldier's wounds, will make bountiful the half rations and make his night in the trench one of pleasant thoughts.

I went with the 5th Corps to watch and record its movements in battle, for this was considered the most important object of the undertaking. On the contrary, the battles were as nothing compared to the defects of this "modern war" which imposed privations of which the apparent efforts to defeat the good intentions of the Postoffice Department was not the least.

On landing at Daiquiri June 22, 1898, I met Mr. Brewer, postoffice representative. He told me that he would send letters to the United States by every ship leaving via any place. This he did on the 23d, via Jamaica. I have every reason to believe that Mr. Brewer (and his successor after July 8) put mail upon every ship leaving Daiquiri, Siboney and Santiago in turn. July 8 I went from the front to Siboney to learn from Mr. Brewer why the mails were not distributed among the troops, but finding him already in the grasp of the fever, I instead saw that he was received into the hospital. I learned of his death by "yellow fever" several days later.

This done my attention was given to the workings of the postoffice. A civilian, a soldier and two Cubans, Mr. Brewer's subordinates, were busy distributing the "general delivery letters," or letters not put up at the Tampa or Key West offices, in packages for distribution. Other letters came in bulk, one or more sacks for each brigade, regiment or staff corps, and could not be broken, which was reasonable, and only that which could be expected.

This distribution, and the fact that the department did send to the United States all the mail sent to Siboney as fast as ships sailed, and that all letters addressed to the "general delivery" class were delivered when called for, showed that so far as their power extended the postoffice employees performed fully their duties.

But, as Mr. Brewer and his successors claimed, "it is utterly impossible to procure anything in which to send the mails out to the organizations to which they are addressed."

"You see those 42 sacks of letters," said the assistant. "They could be with the addressed-to-day if we had a wagon, but as matters now are, for the want of shelter and dampness in ship's holds, the addresses are being obliterated. Tons of letters are that way."

"I'd continue working day and night," the soldier assistant said, "if I thought the boys would get their letters, but we can't get the mail beyond this shanty."

The several organizations sent mail to the postoffice via brigade and division headquarters; correspondents always gathered letters and saw that they went North, so that the trouble was not in mailing letters to the United States, but was in getting them from the North to the front. This cruel treatment made the soldiers believe that their letters did not reach their homes and they grew indifferent to writing.

The only mail delivered to organizations was that carried by a mounted person, in most cases voluntarily.

About July 10 an officer of the 13th Infantry, I believe, conceived a plan for distributing the mail to the organizations, and was detailed by corps headquarters. This energetic young officer started in with the usual vim to make all happy. He found that the only wagon obtainable to work out his plans was diverted to other uses. I'll not quote the officer in this particular. He didn't get another wagon, nor was the mail "distribution" improved upon.

To add to the obstacles at Siboney the postoffice building, with others, was burned (as they all should have been when the 5th Corps landed), for they were fever breeders.

The following may give an insight to the "non-workings of the mail": July 21, eighteen sacks of mail were taken from the hold of the Comal and placed upon the wharf at Santiago. Where it was from or where going no one on the ship knew further than that "it was put on the ship." On the 25th I found the mail pretty well soaked and going to the postoffice notified the manager. "It's the first I knew of it," he said, and had it carried to the office.

The gunboat Vixen, July 27, had somewhere picked up twenty or more sacks of mail and bringing them to Santiago put them on the wharf and notified the authorities and pulled out. This mail matter was soaking in the rain when the Comal sailed the next afternoon.

The Comal carried a number of sacks of letters from Santiago, but as we left her and the mail quarantined at Egmont Keys and as she returned to Santiago the mail was possibly put off there with the rapid-firing guns and ammunition she had carried since June 7. Who's responsible? MARCOTTE.

On Board Segurana, August 12, 1898.

Captain Hansen, of this good ship, promises putting us in the care of New York's quarantine to-morrow morning. All are thankful, for on Monday last we escaped from the "mutual admiration outfits," as the passengers termed the State and United States quarantines. The former holds forth a fumigating plant on Mullet Key, and the latter has hospital and isolation on Egmont Key. I should not refer to this quarantine business were it not for the funny doings which made the "too sick to eat" laugh, though they, with the robust, were submitted unnecessarily to gross neglect for several days by the quarantine officer, presumably the representative of the United States branch, as the Comal on which we then were was beyond the State's jurisdiction on account of the alleged "yellow fever on the ship."

I give the following to show why the United States should steer clear of a quarantine not its own, as there was too much "medical code" visible at these quarantines.

The Comal, Captain Evans, with some 200 sick and well passengers, after a fine run of three days from Santiago, arrived off Mullet Key August 1, 1898. It was dinner time, and the "up passengers" sat long at table, so that their healthy appetites could further convince State Quarantine Officer Dr. Echemenden of the Comal's clean bill of health and we be permitted to land and proceed to our respective homes.

On the contrary, the amiable Doctor came alongside, mounted the gangway, tiptoed to the Captain's office, and after a hasty glance at the ship's clean bill as expe-



ditionally retreated to his boat and was pulled to his fumigating plant.

It being useless to further "show off" at the table, the passengers went on deck and besieged Captain Evans with "What did he say, Captain?"

"That I must put my passengers ashore at Egmont for indefinite quarantine."

"When, Captain?"

"Right away, so that I can fumigate my ship and proceed to Tampa, where the Government is anxious for ships."

We expected to be quarantined ten days from date of leaving Santiago, so all hastily packed and settled board bills. The ship meanwhile anchored off Egmont quarantine. Captain Evans sent a boat ashore for instructions.

"Get away from here! You can't land them folks here," came in megaphone sounds to the boat's crew.

Porting his helm, the good Captain put his ship at anchor betwixt the two inhospitable quarantines to await futures, in company with the transports Yucatan, Santiago and Clinton (each ship was flying the yellow flag and "I want a doctor" signal), in condition similar to the Comal.

On the afternoon of the 2d a tug rounded the Comal, and the well and sick made appeals for food, medicines and information. These were mutely answered by looks which gave us to understand that the Comal's people were in the first stages of lunacy. Later another (a larger boat) rounded us. "How many people on board? How many men and animals can you carry?" came from a megaphone—the only oral signs of life on that boat.

"We want rations for the enlisted men, doctor and medicines for the sick," was fired back into the megaphone. At this the boat backed into the distance.

These visits (?) were repeated on the third and fourth days. Meantime the trapped transports were increased by the Arita, San Marcos, Allegheny, Segurancu, Saratoga and Knickerbocker.

Threats to prefer charges against the medical officer brought on the evening of the fourth day Dr. Fonde and a supply of medicines. The ship's larder meanwhile had been restocked. Things on board were better and the passengers were enabled to cuss the quarantine and all connected therewith. Boats (it seemed that each officer "implicated" with quarantine has a steamboat for his individual use) continued rounding us, and on the fifth day we were considered sufficiently rational to be told that "It was not known when we would be allowed to escape."

The sixth day we were rounded by the boat with the megaphone and asked: "How many on board? How many men and animals can you carry?" and "Do you need anything?" This was assuring and wants were again made known.

Another lot on a tug came near us and said we should get aboard the San Marcos, which would be provisioned and sail to New York. Later we were told we shouldn't do any such thing, and early the seventh day we were put on board the Segurancu, together with the sick and well from the several other transports, and early on the eighth day, after taking aboard some forty sick from Egmont Key, steamed for New York.

Now the astonishing thing is that neither the Comal nor most of the other transports nor their passengers or effects had been examined or fumigated, and, as everybody and every ship was looked upon as suspicious, why were the healthy recruits of the Signal Corps and the fever-infected patients from Egmont Key put on board the Segurancu for New York?

On the Comal, the same as on the other transports from Santiago, only "straight rations" were furnished the sick, most of whom were discharged soldiers and teamsters. There were no other rations to give them. The trip to Egmont was short and pleasant, and the hopes of soon reaching home revived the sick. The eleven days' quarantine, seven days without a doctor and medicines and six days short rations for the enlisted men was most depressing and injurious to the sick.

Excuses can be offered for the alleged "neglect" of the sick embarking at Santiago, but at Egmont Key, where the Government was lavish in the use of steamboats and tugs, and with ample supplies, there could be no excuses. For instance, Captain Evans, of the Comal, restocked his pantry twenty-four hours after anchoring off Egmont Key.

At Santiago officers, enlisted men, well and sick, were put aboard ships upon the order of most anyone. The discharged enlisted men bought rations to commute their travel ration. The discharged teamsters were not entitled to rations. All commissioned officers pay cash for meals eaten. The parties putting sick enlisted men aboard ship were responsible for short rations and lack of medical attention—not the Quartermaster, who simply "O. K." an order on a certain ship for passage. The ship's Captain took aboard all comers till starting, and, as it was "any way to get to the United States," the blame for "neglect" should be divided largely with the anxious to "get away."

But when these people arrive off the shores where the Government has an abundance of provision and the officers to see that it is properly distributed, and hundreds of sick men appeal for doctor, medicine and food, and it is forthcoming only upon the threats of preferring charges, there are no excuses which the authorities ought to accept.

As soon as the condition of things at Egmont Key became known to the commanding officer at Tampa the Segurancu, with Surgeon Vaughn and Commissary Townsend in charge, was stocked with everything for the sick and with a capable corps of Army surgeons and Army nurses (all bearing the Red Cross), the sick grew strong and none could possibly find fault, unless it was that class who should never be enlisted—a class forever found hanging about the pantry doors begging food, while hidden in their clothing and bunk were papers filled with potatoes, pie-meats and such truck as only a born "hobo" hides to rob some faithful dog.

The passengers to a man were so pleased that they drew up and signed a testimonial to the Government and its worthy agents, Majors Vaughn and Townsend, and their assistants, all of whom, excepting the commissary, wore the Red Cross.

I refer to this "Red Cross" because a woman wearing the Red Cross and claiming that "Queen Clara specially ordered her aboard to take special care of a special correspondent," got up a like testimonial in behalf of herself and the Red Cross Society. Many said they didn't like to refuse a woman and signed it. I refused because it was an impertinence, and I don't believe those liberal people who contribute to the Red Cross Society desire "testimonial" in their behalf, especially when it is positively known that the Army furnishes everything.

The Segurancu's passengers received only kind consideration on arriving at New York's quarantine.

MARCOTTE.

Frozen meats from Australia are plentiful at Manila and the stock of coal on hand is said to be in excess of 40,000 tons. Everybody in the fleet is reported well and contented.

(Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal.")

#### STORY OF THE 4TH U. S. INFANTRY.

The 4th U. S. Infantry (Regulars) has many friends and well wishers throughout our entire country, and the question is constantly being asked in letters, "Where is the 4th Infantry? We read the papers eagerly and yet can find no mention of it." The answer is, the regiment has no press correspondent with it, and outside of the Chicago papers has received little or no press recognition. The 4th Infantry is with the flower of the Army, Gen. Shafter's celebrated and gloriously victorious 5th Corps, is with Gen. Lawton's Division and is in the 2d Brigade, at present in camp near Santiago de Cuba.

Landing at Daiquiri from the transport Concho, June 22, the regiment, commanded by Col. Augustus H. Bainbridge, as brave and conscientious a leader as it could possibly desire, was marched several miles inland and laid down for the night. No baggage was taken from the transport and promise was made that it would follow in a day or two. Each officer carried a blanket roll on his back, a haversack containing three days' rations, a canteen, pistol, and sword, and in addition to this, some of them had their small hand satchels. The men carried the regulation blanket, bag, and all the rest of their accoutrements; officers and men were clad in their heavy uniforms, no other provision having been made for them.

June 23, marched eleven miles to Juraguacito. June 24, made a reconnaissance in the mountain, which lasted 12 hours. The command marched single file through thick brush that was almost impenetrable, with the fierce rays of the sun beating down upon them. They saw no sign of the enemy and returned to their camp at 8 p. m. The sufferings endured on this march are beyond all description.

June 25, at Juraguacito. At this date all the command is well and getting along nicely. They have lived for the past three days on hardtack and coffee, and it seemed to agree with them in the hot climate. Where they were camped, a Palmetto grove was behind them. The rats they climbed yesterday in front, coconut and mango trees all around, the scenery was grand, the heat furious, the smells of the rank vegetation extremely unpleasant, and the reptiles and insects disgusting.

June 28—They were within five miles of Santiago and no Spaniards in sight. Their comfort had been shamefully neglected. They have not even a change of under clothes, no writing paper or envelopes. The letter of this date is written on flyleaves torn from a little pad of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Many of the officers are begging for the commonest necessities of life. All the water so far is good and they have bathed every chance they had; in this camp, however, it is forbidden. While on the march many old friends and acquaintances have been passed. The interchange of good fellowship has been very pleasant, and many have been cheered by the kindly words thus exchanged. Lieut. Guy B. H. Smith got up within about a quarter of a mile of the Spanish works. He is on engineering duty.

June 29, nearing Santiago—The unnecessary hardships inflicted upon this command, especially officers, would astonish our humane public. The spirit of the troops is admirable, however, and their health remarkable under the trials they have had. Twice they have gone without rations for the day, after a hard scout. Maj. Baker, Capt. Price and several other officers went to the advance picket of the Cubans to get a good look into the city. It is impossible to see the bay at all, and only this end (the right) of the city; that we saw with glasses quite clearly, but could see no people in the streets, no life, except a small body of Spanish soldiers at work.

June 30—In front of Santiago. The tremendous rain-storm came on as usual. During these rains the men take off all their clothes, and stand out in the downpour. Some of the younger officers do the same. All avail themselves of this opportunity to wash their clothes, as they are not permitted to send to the boat for a change. The heat grows worse and worse, watches stop from perspiration, and keys are rusted. Everything one has is washed with it; the lead of an indelible pencil melts in the breast pocket of one of the officers. This was a red letter day. The hearts of the command were made glad by letters from home. It was the first mail that had been received since the 13th of June, the day before they sailed from Port Tampa. They broke camp that day and commenced the never-to-be-forgotten march toward El Caney.

July 5, near Santiago—This is the first chance we have had of sending mail since we broke camp June 30. That march ended in the fight at Caney. All are well but very ragged, in fact, we all look like tramps. We have had many night marches, reconnaissances, etc. Our baggage is still on the boat. We all look as if we had been through a campaign of six months. Troops have suffered severely for want of provisions and forethought. Will write a letter when I can get a piece of paper and an envelope.

July 6, near Santiago—We have been marching every night as well as day trying to flank the Spanish works. We had a very heavy fight July 1st at El Caney, in which the 4th, 25th and 22d assaulted the forts in front. The fire was tremendous, but the troops steadily closed on the enemy by rushes. Our men, infuriated by the loss of their comrades, shot the Spaniards down like sheep. In the regiment the 1st Battalion led, commanded by Maj. Steven Baker; Co. E, commanded by Capt. Butler D. Price, 2d Lieut. H. Lorey; Co. B, Capt. H. E. Robinson, 2d Lieut. John J. Bernard; Co. C, Capt. L. A. Lovering; Co. G, Capt. E. H. Browne, 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Neary; Co. H, Capt. Frank B. Andrus, 2d Lieut. John H. Hughes.

In less than ten minutes three officers and forty-two men had fallen. Lieut. Bernard was killed, Lieuts. Neary and Hughes wounded. Neary is terribly wounded. (He died on the 9th of July and was buried at Siboney.) Hughes will probably lose a leg. I never saw greater bravery than the Spaniards showed. They fought desperately and hopelessly, for we greatly outnumbered them; still they were inside a stone fort, surrounded by earth works. They fought until there was nothing left of them hardy. Since then we have been marching by the flank every night, getting around the city all the time.

July 9, near Santiago—Mail was received the day before, the latest letters bearing the date June 22. The writer had kept well, in spite of all the hardships, and thanked God for it. For the last few days we have been lying quiet on a hill in front of the Spanish forts doing nothing but fortifying our position. Since the fight at San Juan, we have been slowly but surely forming a cordon of strong earthworks about the Spanish city. They asked for an armistice on the 4th inst., and

ever since one witnesses the strange spectacle of two opposing forces, openly working, within easy rifle shot of each other. The parapets are lined with officers all the time watching the work through glasses. They know that we have them and our change of tactics from rash attack to cautious siege has made them appreciate this all the more surely. I was in charge of rifle works of our regiment again last night, and the same was my impression. As the sun set our flags were flying for many miles on the ramparts, bands playing, too, and in front those courageous devils of Spaniards, working or playing within hearing of our music. We would be much better off if we could only get our baggage from the boat. My socks are about gone and I am down to my last handkerchief. My others were stolen while drying.

Our men have behaved splendidly. Every time we have been under fire my company has responded promptly to my order. Nothing could be better than the spirit shown.

Officers who have returned on sick leave cannot speak too highly of the individual bravery of the officers and men of the 4th U. S. Infantry. The entire regiment has had a baptism of fire, for the 2d Battalion, commanded by Maj. Henry Seton (as brave an officer as ever wore a sword), although held in reserve, was under fire continually at El Caney, and did not have the consolation of returning the compliment. Capt. Webster, Howland and Mason have made narrow escapes, having had men killed and wounded close beside them. Col. Bainbridge commanded the regiment in this battle, and feels proud it has given such a good account of itself. His able staff officers, Lieuts. McQuiston and Austin H. Brown performed their duty faithfully, bravely and well.

Maj. Baker is the right bower of the regiment. Every one depends on him. He is a very fine officer. Capt. Lovering's bravery was conspicuous. Capt. Price's coolness and bravery was a delight to his men. They wrote to their commander at Fort Sheridan that during the fierce battle of El Caney, when there was a perfect shower, a downpour, as it were, of Spanish bullets, the Captain looked up and said quietly to Maj. Baker:

"I think, Major, I made a great mistake in not wearing my mackintosh this morning."

His men think that was fine, and there is no doubt there was a great deal of quiet humor in the remark. Capt. Robinson fought like a lion. Capt. Browne kept pace with him, and Capt. Andrus was brave, clear-headed and always cool. Lieuts. Ernest V. Smith, Fredk. Stetson and Ralph R. Stogsdall are slowly recovering from yellow fever. They escaped the Spanish bullets, but came very near falling victims to the dread disease. Lieut. John S. Switzer is slowly recovering from typhoid fever, which he contracted in camp on Tampa Heights. Maj. John W. Bubb, who received his long looked for promotion to a majority, is in command at Fort McPherson, and Capt. Silas A. Wolf is in command of Fort Sheridan. He has fine executive ability and Gen. Hall showed good judgment when he selected him for so important a position.

Gen. Robert H. Hall, the Colonel of the 4th, was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers last May, and is in command of his brigade. While the officers of the regiment rejoiced over his well deserved promotion, they saw him leave them with great regret. 1st Lieut. Paul A. Wolf has been made Regimental Quartermaster in place of Lieut. McQuiston, who has been promoted Captain. If there could be two Quartermasters or two Adjutants, no doubt 1st Lieut. French would be selected to fill one of the positions.

When the old 4th returns, there will be many a heart-felt regret for the two brave young officers who gave their lives for Cuban liberty—Lieuts. Neary and Bernard. They have indeed fought a good fight, and they and the brave men of the different companies who fell with them will ever be held in loving remembrance by their regiment.

C. A. PRICE.

#### THE WAR.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Newspapers have given the general news, but the views of an outsider, a looker on, may be of value. The work at Santiago gave testimony to the personal bearing of officers and men and devotion to duty. While not a single tactical or strategical principle was applied, they got there at a great sacrifice of brave men. It was demonstrated that infantry or dismounted cavalry would carry positions without the aid of artillery, but at what a cost? As an English officer remarked, the charges were grand, but it was not war. Grave and personal criticisms have been made of the conduct of affairs, and while a great deal is true, the question is, who was responsible for the lack of tactical advances? It is said of an officer of the Rough Riders, that he remarked, "If there are any brave men, let them follow me." When told such methods would cause confusion, he replied he did not care, he was going to get there, and it was a football rush from beginning to end, and the less the criticism of methods of superiors, the better for subordinates who carried on methods not ordered or governed by the rules of war.

As to Porto Rico, some strategy was shown in the disposition of the various columns, and had the enemy made any resistance he was held in front, while his flank was being turned, obliging him to retire. Brooke forced their left, Wilson their front, Schwan their right, throwing it back on Henry, who by a shorter line by trail over mountain would have cut off their retreat, or struck them in flank. Had the proclamation been delayed one day, or had cavalry been available, the capture of forces in the western part of the island in front of Henry and Schwan, or their being cut off from San Juan, and occupation of Arecibo would have taken place. Porto Rico is essentially a country for cavalry and pack trains; all the mountains are cut up into hundreds of trails, and places reached by pack trains; the mountains are occupied by the banditti or rougher elements, who depredate upon the people or towns in mountains, who depend upon the coffee crops, of which plants the country is covered. An infantry garrison may be needed in larger towns, but the active work must be by cavalry, that is, patrolling and acting as a police force, till people can look after themselves, which, it would seem, after years of Spanish rule, they cannot now do. They seem afraid to assume any authority. The United States dollar brings two of the Porto Rican; in fact, the latter is really only worth 37 cents. Oranges, pineapples, eggs, milk and vegetables are obtainable. Eggs when we came were 2 cents each; now they ask 6 cents; that is, three of ours, or 30 cents a dozen. They soon got on to the Yankee way. As a people, they dress and appear well, and are enthusiastic over the Americans taking the island. They have no love for Spain, who has oppressed them by heavy taxes, and the Spanish soldier took what he pleased and paid for nothing. The climate is pleasant, except for the constant and heavy rains, which seem to be daily, making the



ground a marsh and keeping men wet all the time. Roads in mountains, except for packs, impassable; so tents for a command cannot well be carried, and men have only the shelter tent. The Spanish troops lodge in towns; even their outposts are seen in buildings. Gen. Miles can well be credited with military disposition of troops—lacking at Santiago. EXPEDITIONER.

### THIRTEENTH INFANTRY AT SAN JUAN.

The story sent to us by a civilian, and heretofore noticed, to the effect that most of the officers of our Army killed at Santiago were shot in the back by their own men, may possibly have been suggested by the fact that during the battles there was more or less firing from the rear. The nature of the country made it impossible to see anything distinctly for a distance of more than a few feet or to maintain a connected line of battle. Col. Wikoff was shot in the back, but just at that moment his back was turned toward the enemy, or so it is reported by a soldier of the 13th Inf., whose story appears in the Buffalo "Express." He says: "When the 13th got across the creek and went at the barbed wire fence, Gen. Wikoff said he was going back to see about the formation of the rest of the line. He turned around, took one step to the rear, and sank to the ground without even a moan. A bullet had gone clear through him, piercing his heart." This eye-witness, Private Davitt, who was Gen. Wikoff's orderly, claims for the 13th the credit of having reached the top of San Juan Hill first. He gives to Grimes's battery the credit of two of the best shots ever made, and they made a mighty big difference in that fight, too. The battery fired only three shots, according to this account. With the first the range was found; the other two fell into the intrenchments, and "tore things up in great shape." Of the 71st N. Y. this witness says: "The officers of the 71st were lying down with the men, and the disgrace of that regiment is due almost entirely to their incompetent officers. The men might have distinguished themselves if their officers had been fit to lead them instead of becoming nothing more than a disorganized mob."

### THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY AT SAN JUAN.

In a conversation reported in the Lexington (Ky.) "Herald" Sergt. O. M. Spears, of Co. B, 16th Infantry, says:

"But for the gallantry and dashing charge led by Capt. W. C. McFarland, of Co. E, 16th Inf., up San Juan Hill, the battle of Santiago would not have been so summarily ended." The Sergeant further said: "The 16th Infantry, under General Hawkins, formed the center, and the entire line reached from the ocean on the left around to El Caney on the right and beyond Santiago."

"Grimes's battery of three-inch field guns was located on a hill to the rear of the 16th and about two miles from the Spanish intrenchments. As soon as the open ground was reached this battery shelled the blockhouse on San Juan Hill, and the troops deployed right and left into line of battle and rapidly advanced. Here it was that Capt. McFarland rushed to the front, and, sword in hand, urged his men up the hill under a withering fire. When about fifty yards from the blockhouse a shell from Grimes's battery exploded right over Capt. McFarland, Lieut. Ord, Sergt. Spears, Sergt. Boone, Corp. Fleming and Pvt. Gonde, who were some distance in advance of the others. Lieut. Ord was knocked down and Capt. McFarland was struck in the head and fell forward, the blood streaming from his wound. Sergt. Boone rushed to him and helped him to bind up his head with what is known as the emergency bandage."

"They were standing in wild grass up to their necks, and the officers in charge of the battery could not distinguish them even with their glasses. McFarland sprang to his feet and put his hat on his sword and waved it to notify the battery to cease firing. All of this was in a perfect rain of Mauser bullets."

"Capt. McFarland ordered the Gatling guns to the front, and four of them were dragged to the top of the hill by the soldiers of the 16th and opened fire on nearly 10,000 Spanish reinforcements who were rushing up the opposite side of the hill from their second line of works, about 500 yards away. By this time the rest of the troops opened such a galling fire all along the line that the enemy were mowed down by the hundred."

### Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal." FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Steamer China, West Coast of Luzon, July 15, 1898.

The portion of the expedition to Manila commanded by Brig. Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, U. S. V., has arrived after a comfortable and uneventful voyage of 7,120 miles; smooth sea, hatches always open, gentle easterly trades and clear skies until we approached these islands, and then rain every day. We have come all the way without convoy, and were prepared to handle any little gunboat with our field artillery and musketry, and we did not expect to see anything large. This morning (July 15) the first vessel in 5,000 miles came up over the horizon, and on steaming up to her she proved to be the U. S. S. Boston. We left her to bring on the three slow ships, and are running ahead in the China so as to arrive at Cavite twelve hours ahead of them and make arrangements for landing."

The Boston brought a few telegrams received via Hong Kong telling of Gen. Merritt's sailing on June 28, Adml. Camara being on his way here and the assault at Santiago on July 3. General Greene, who formerly commanded the 71st New York, was naturally anxious to get news of the 71st at Santiago, and also of his young son on board the Yankee. General Greene's command numbered 3,500 men, fine, sturdy fellows from Colorado, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah, with two battalions of Regulars, and I am sure you will hear good accounts of them by wire before you get this letter."

The China also carried some post office officials to open the United States post office at Manila, and we have on board great quantities of mail, not only for Gen. Anderson's command, but for Dewey's. The troops commanded by Gen. Greene, which constituted the second detachment of the Philippine Expedition, were as follows:

1st Battalion 18th Inf., Lieut. Col. C. M. Bailey.  
1st Battalion 23d Inf., Lieut. Col. J. W. French.  
Detachment Co. A, U. S. Engineer Battalion, Lieut. W. D. Connor.  
1st Colorado Inf., U. S. V., Col. Irving Hale.  
1st Regt. Nebraska Inf., U. S. V., Col. John P. Pratt.  
10th Pennsylvania Inf., U. S. V., Col. A. L. Hawkins.  
Battalion Utah Art., U. S. V., Capt. R. W. Young.  
The following staff officers were announced on June 14 by Gen. Greene: Lieut. Schuyler Schieffelin, 47th N. Y. Vols., Aide; Capt. W. G. Bates, A. A. G., U. S. Vols.

A. A. G.; Maj. W. D. Crosby, Surg. U. S. Vols., Brigade Surgeon; Capt. W. D. Anderson, Commissary U. S. Vols., Bridge Commissary; Lieut. Schuyler Schieffelin, 47th N. Y. Vols., Acting Ordnance Officer and Acting Signal Officer.

The measles broke out on the Colon in the harbor of San Francisco on the morning of June 15. Four cases were sent ashore before the expedition sailed. Eight men of the 1st Nebraska Vols., who escaped from the hospital at San Francisco, came on board the Senator without the fact being known to the commanding officer, and brought the measles with them. There were seventeen cases in all; but the disease was got entirely under control.

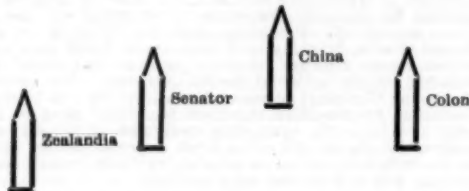
Sergt. George Geddes, Co. C, 1st Nebraska Vols., died of spinal meningitis on June 21, and was buried at sea on the same day.

As soon as the troops embarked at San Francisco Gen. Greene at once issued the most careful and complete orders to be observed during the voyage. They covered every important detail, including assignments of quarters for officers and men, proper locations for the hospital and the guard house, guards, rules for messing, police, the use of sinks and washstands and bathing. No man was allowed to go aloft at sea, nor in the engine room, or in such other part of the vessel as the commanding officer tabooed.

Reveille was sounded at 6 a. m. and taps at 10 p. m., the intervening time being filled in with the usual camp routine, special attention being paid to signalling. The C. O. of the troops on each vessel was ordered to be ready to receive and transmit signals at all hours. The signal detachment was in charge of Lieut. Schieffelin, assisted by Lieut. Connor.

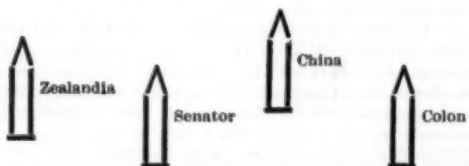
The routine of instruction also included artillery and Gatling gun and small arm practice at sea at floating targets. Shell was used at all ranges exceeding 2,000 yards. Shrapnel from 2,000 to 1,000 yards. Gatling guns and infantry rifles from 1,000 to 500 yards.

The China steamed ahead to place the target and then returned so as to join the squadron about three miles east of the target. Infantry fire was at will, kneeling or lying down in single rank along rail or through ports on both decks. When one rank fired five rounds it retired and was replaced by another rank. Company officers were directed to give the closest attention to the firing and see that the sights were properly adjusted, and that the pieces projected at least one foot beyond the ship's sides, and every shot deliberately and carefully aimed. The vessels were directed to habitually move in double echelon at six cable lengths distance. Thus:



The ships in the left column were ordered to keep the flagship four points on the starboard bow, and the Colon 4 points on the port bow. To avoid collision no vessel was allowed to follow another dead astern. In addition to the usual running lights each vessel maintained at night a white stern taffrail light.

On June 21 General Greene modified his sailing instructions as follows:



This formation was ordered to be preserved night and day, unless otherwise ordered, and under no circumstances were ships allowed to be separated from the China by more than two miles.

The following rules were enforced by all sentinels: No smoking, lighted matches or candles or fire of any kind on bunk decks. No expectorating on decks. No rubbish of any kind on decks. Port holes will not be opened except by crew of vessel. Enlisted men will keep off the rigging, boats and awnings and out of the engine room. They will have the freedom of all decks, excepting part of the promenade deck forward to rope, which is reserved for officers except during formations. The men of each company will eat on deck at places designated. No eating will be allowed in the bunk rooms. All scraps will be thrown in scuppers along edges of decks—not overboard, as wind will blow them through port holes into staterooms. Fresh water in butts will be used only for drinking, and will not be wasted. Between 8 and 9 a. m. and 7 and 8 p. m. while main deck is being washed down by crew, men will remain on hurricane deck or in quarters. Each company will police its portion of quarters between reveille and breakfast.

The transport Senator was crowded, but the other ships were more comfortable. There was some trouble at first with galley and refrigerating apparatus of the Senator, which was afterwards remedied. The cooking was very satisfactory with an ample supply of good food.

The China arrived at Honolulu at 6 a. m. July 23 and the other ships at 9:30 p. m. on the same date. The China took on coal June 24 and the other ships coaled June 25. Consul General Haywood had previously made all the arrangements for coaling, and General Greene was highly pleased at his foresight.

The inhabitants of Honolulu were most enthusiastic in their kindness to the troops. President and Mrs. Dole, as well as the principal officials and residents, were present at the dock at 6:30 a. m., to welcome us, and we were royally entertained. The expense of the entertainment was all borne by the citizens. The behavior of the troops ashore was very commendable.

The 4th of July was duly observed at sea off Wake Island. All military duties were suspended for the day except police and guard duty. A salute of 45 guns to the Union was fired on the Colon. General Greene with several of his officers went ashore at Wake Island on July 4, where an American flag was hoisted and records left relating to the visit. It was not thought the island would be of any particular value to the United States as a coaling station. The island is about 2,000 miles from Honolulu and 1,300 miles from Guam, and only 30 miles off the great circle course between these points. Gen. Greene decided to examine it with a view of ascertaining its availability for coaling ships from tenders or for storing coal. The slower ships were kept on their course while he made the examination from the

China, overtaking them at sunset the same day. Maj. Bourns, Surg. U. S. V., made a report of its geology, botany and zoology. The island consists of water-worn coral pebbles and boulders, supporting a vegetation of stunted trees. Its altitude is from 5 to 15 feet above high water. The rise of the tide is about 6 feet. It contains no fresh water. The only animal life consists of gulls and fish. It is surrounded by reefs on the east, south and west sides, and possibly on the north. In the middle of the northern boundary of the island there is an opening in the reef and a narrow beach. About one mile southwest of this point the China found no bottom at 300 fathoms. Deep water continued right up to the reef, so there is no outside anchorage. The island could hardly be made habitable, as it contains no fresh water, and must be swept with spray and possibly with breakers during heavy storms.

The health of the command after making so long a journey has been excellent. Each vessel was carefully policed twice a day, and decks scrubbed regularly. I must also note the fact that while at Honolulu Mr. Sewell, United States Minister, did everything possible to make our visit a pleasant one.

### INNER HISTORY OF SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.

In addition to the dispatches published last week showing the status of military command in Cuba in July, we give the following:

Headquarters of the Army.

In the Field, Tampa, Fla., June 2, 1898.

Lieut. Gen. Garcia, Cuban Army:

Dear General—I am very glad to have received your officers, Gen. Enrique Collazo and Lieut. Col. Carlos Hernandez, the latter of whom returns to-night with our best wishes for your success.

It would be a very great assistance if you could have as large a force as possible in the vicinity of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and communicate any information by signals, which Col. Hernandez will explain to you, either to our Navy or to our Army on its arrival, which we hope will be before many days.

It would also assist us very much if you could drive in and harass any Spanish troops near or in Santiago de Cuba, threatening or attacking them at all points, and preventing by every means any possible reinforcements coming to that garrison. While this is being done, and before the arrival of our Army, if you can seize and hold any commanding position to the east or west of Santiago, or both, that would be advantageous for the use of our artillery, it will be exceedingly gratifying to us.

With great respect and best wishes I remain, very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,

Maj. Gen., Commanding U. S. A.

Mole St. Nicholas, June 9, 1898.

Via Washington, D. C.

Gen. Miles, Headquarters of the Army, Tampa, Fla.

Garcia's reply on June 6 to your letter June 2:

"Will take measures at once to carry out your recommendation, but concentration of force will require some time. Roads bad and Cubans scattered. Will march without delay. Santiago de Cuba well fortified with advanced intrenchments, but good artillery position can be taken. Spanish force approximate 12,000 between Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo, 3,000 militia. Will maintain a Cuban force near Holguin to prevent sending reinforcements to Santiago."

The above given to me by Adml. Sampson to forward to you.

ALLEN, Lieut. Col.

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1898.

Maj. Gen. Miles, Tampa, Fla.:

The following extract of telegram Adml. Sampson to Secretary of Navy repeated for your information:

"Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti.

"Gen. Miles's letter received through Col. Hernandez on June 6. Garcia regards his wishes and suggestions as orders and immediately will take measures to concentrate forces at the points indicated, but he is unable to do so as early as desired on account of his expedition to Banepart, Cuba, but he will march without delay. All of his subordinates are ordered to assist to disembark the United States troops and place themselves under orders. Santiago de Cuba well fortified with advanced intrenchments, but he believes position for artillery can be taken as Miles desires. (Approximate) 12,000 regulars and 3,000 militia between Santiago and Guantanamo. He has sent force in order to prevent aid going to Santiago from Holguin. Repeats every assurance of good will and desire to second plans."

"SAMPSON."

J. C. GILMORE, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

When General Miles arrived in New York he added the following to his former statements concerning the conditions existing at Santiago:

"I arrived at Santiago on July 11. I did not go there on pleasure but by the orders of the President. Gen. Shafter sent word to Gen. Toral on the afternoon of that day that the General in command of the American Army had landed, and said that he would like to have him meet him. A meeting was accordingly arranged for the next day between Gen. Toral and myself. I sent word to him that I was ordered to either destroy or capture his army, that I had reinforcements at hand, and that he might have until noon the next day to get orders from his government how to act. I showed him the following telegram from Secretary Alger:

"Washington, July 13.

"Major General Miles: 'You may accept the surrender by granting parole to officers and men, officers retaining their side arms; the officers and men after parole to be permitted to return to Spain, the United States retaining. If not accepted then assault, unless, in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to assault as you jointly agree upon. Matters should be settled promptly.' R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

"This does not look as though I had gone to Cuba merely on a pleasure trip. I was entrusted with the responsibility of making an assault which might have cost our forces 5,000 lives. I did not accept the surrender myself, but permitted Gen. Shafter to do so. I then made investigations with a view of preserving the health of the men in and about Santiago. We then sailed for Porto Rico to carry out the campaign there."

Close competition exists between the bidders for the conversion of New London from a naval station to a large coal depot, and until all competitors have been given a hearing the Navy Department will be unable to decide to whom the contract should be awarded. The bids are acceptable but so close in many respects that the authorities have been unable to select from them in making an award and this week the claims of all competitors were heard.



### THE CAMPAIGN—STATEMENT OF GENERAL MILES.

Immediately upon landing in New York, Major General Miles gave the following statement to the papers:

"While at Porto Rico and during the voyage returning on the Obdam, on which steamer were General Miles and staff, with two battalions of the 2d Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, I learned the following facts concerning the Cuban and Porto Rican expeditions. In the first place, let me say that the war has closed after being conducted largely as General Miles stated publicly at the beginning of the war that it would be. The statement was publicly made and a general order was issued by him, as commander of the American Army, in which the plan that he has striven to pursue was foreshadowed—namely, seeking to accomplish results with the least possible loss of life. In an interview in the latter part of May he said:

"The United States Government is too strong, too great and too powerful to commit any foolish act in connection with the proposed invasion of Cuba."

"Referring to the proposed rush to the fever-stricken city of Havana, he said: 'No officer is fit to command troops who from any motive whatever would needlessly risk the life of a single soldier, either from disease or the bullets of the enemy. I have never sacrificed the lives of men under my command, and do not propose to subject them to any unnecessary risks in the present campaign.' In the order issued to the Army at an early date he directed that: 'Every officer of whatever grade will, so far as may be in his power, guard and preserve the health and welfare of those under his charge. He must labor diligently and zealously to perfect himself and his subordinates in military drill, instruction and discipline, and above all he must constantly endeavor by precept and example, to maintain the highest character, to foster and stimulate that soldierly spirit and patriotic devotion to duty which must characterize an effective army.'

"The principles thus enunciated have been zealously observed from the first. Owing to the fact that the season suited for campaigning in Cuba had been exhausted in debates and delay in Congress and in necessary preparations, General Miles was opposed to rushing an ill-prepared, undisciplined and unequipped Army in a movement against the capital of Cuba, defended by 100,000 trained Spanish troops, and in this position he stood practically alone for several weeks. Havana, Matanzas, Santiago and a few other points were down on his military map as hotbeds of disease, destructive to an Army, and places to be avoided, especially during the rainy season.

"When finally called upon to submit a plan of campaign, he did so and put it in writing. In substance, he took the stand, first, that every effort should be made to equip the Cubans, and thereby enable them to harass the Spanish forces. The cry of 'On to Havana!' should be encouraged; but when the transports, loaded with troops, were out of sight of land they should sail as straight as steam power could bear them to the gate of the Antilles and the key of the whole position, Porto Rico; then, having seized and occupied that island, a movement to Cuba was to follow by means of a strong cavalry force, which was to be organized and equipped by August or September.

"He contemplated that with 20,000 cavalry thrown to the center of Cuba, cutting the Spanish forces in two, and moving west to Havana, by the time the rainy season was over and it would be possible to maneuver an Army, we could move against that city a well-organized, well-equipped and well-disciplined Army, and complete the capture of the Spanish forces.

"The inclosing of Cervera's fleet in the Harbor of Santiago changed the conditions and made it necessary to move a military force to that point at once. General Miles, while at Tampa organizing the expedition, felt the importance of the enterprise so greatly that he requested permission to accompany that expedition, or to immediately organize another to join it. This permission was not granted, so far as accompanying that expedition was concerned, but authority was granted to equip a second 'for movement and operation against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico.' However, before this expedition was equipped calls were made for additional forces to go to Santiago, and they were immediately forwarded.

"On the 3d day of July General Shafter telegraphed that his losses had been greatly underestimated; that he met with stronger resistance than he had anticipated, and that he was seriously considering the advisability of falling back to a position five miles to the rear, and that he had been unable to be up during the heat for four days. Under such circumstances General Miles telegraphed General Shafter that he would be with him within a week with strong reinforcements, of course taking the troops prepared for the second expedition, which had been ordered by the President to operate against the enemy in Cuba as well as in Porto Rico.

"These reinforcements were pushed rapidly forward, and some of them arrived in advance of the Commanding General and were put in position in the trenches around Santiago. Under verbal instructions of the President, General Miles was directed to go wherever he deemed his presence was required, and that he should give such directions as in his opinion were best for the Army and for the Government.

"The fact that they had agreed to surrender was satisfactory to General Miles, and he immediately left the field, telegraphed the fact to Washington and magnanimously yielded to General Shafter the honor of receiving the surrender, giving him and his Army credit for their tenacity and gallantry.

"He proceeded at once to concern himself about matters of far greater importance, and those were the health, almost the life, of that command, and the occupation of the territory of Porto Rico. Up to that time, and not, indeed, for long after that time, had he learned of the dispatch to General Shafter, published at the head of an article in the New York 'Herald' of Aug. 14, which, if it meant anything, was in direct violation of the verbal and written orders of the President.

"On his way returning to Siboney General Miles made a thorough inspection of the condition of the troops, the location of their camps and especially of their hospital corps, and ascertained their condition, as well as the almost impassable condition of the roads, and the inadequate appliances for furnishing proper supplies. He ordered a regiment to the yellow fever hospital to police the grounds and nurse the sick.

"He gave general directions for the improvement of the sanitary condition of that entire command and reported its condition to the authorities at Washington, stating in that report that he had directed the troops to be moved up to the high lands on fresh grounds, grounds free from infection, where it might be possible to eradicate the germs of disease, and that in case this eradication of disease did not result then that the troops should be moved immediately as far North as the New England coast in order to save them from destruction. He also requested, July 18, that troops for the Porto Rico

expedition be sent from the Southern States, especially from Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.

"As soon as a suitable escort could be obtained from the Navy, General Miles left the coast of Cuba with 3,400 men to seize and occupy the island of Porto Rico.

"The place of landing had been so thoroughly advertised in communications sent over the French cable and in the newspapers of our own country, and telegraphed to Madrid, and from there to San Juan, that, not having received the necessary appliances with which to disembark, he decided, after leaving the Windward Passage, to change his course and land on the south side of Porto Rico, where the Spaniards were the least prepared and the least expecting to receive him, and where he knew the disembarkation of troops and supplies could be most easily effected.

"From the time of that disembarkation, during the following nineteen days of campaign, he kept the Spaniards guessing what the next move would be. When they withdrew along the line of the great military road between Ponce and San Juan, they destroyed the bridges, obstructed the roads and fortified strong positions in the mountain passes, and then were surprised to find that one column of his Army was escaping around the west end of the island, capturing the principal cities and towns, while another had passed over the mountains on a trail which the Spaniards had supposed impassable, and therefore had not fortified or guarded it; and the first they knew of the march of the American Army was the appearance of a strong brigade within twenty miles of the Northern coast at the terminus of the railroad connecting San Juan with Arecibo.

"The island of Porto Rico was fairly won by the right of conquest and became a part of the United States. The sentiment of the people was in no sense outraged by the invaders, but, on the contrary, was successfully propitiated. A people who have endured the severity of Spanish rule for four centuries hail with joy the protection of the great republic. One of the richest sections of the country over which our flag now floats has been added, and will be of lasting value to our nation, politically, commercially and from a military or strategic point of view.

"The possession of that island has also rendered any further resistance of the Spanish forces in Cuba hopeless and useless, and General Miles firmly believes that by fair and just treatment the people of Cuba can be as easily controlled, either as a friendly ally and neighbor, or to become a part of our own country, as the people of Porto Rico.

"General Miles remained in Porto Rico as long as he deemed his presence necessary for carrying out the instructions of the President, and now returns to the United States, bringing with him nearly 5,000 men who are no longer required, there being some 12,000 still remaining, amply sufficient for all purposes. He returns at once to Washington, where he believes he can be most useful, as he considers the most important need of the hour now to be the immediate reduction of the war expenses and the return of as large a proportion of those in the military service as possible to their former occupations, where they are most needed."

### A SEAGOING QUARTERMASTER.

It has been decided to establish a transportation branch of the Quartermaster General's Department and Colonel Hecker, of Detroit, has been appointed by Secretary Alger to undertake the reorganization of this service. He will be assisted by several officers detailed for that duty by the Secretary.

Of the sixty-three vessels used by the Army for transports, twenty-four have already been returned to their owners and others will be released as soon as they can be spared conveniently. Fourteen of the best ships, which were purchased by the Government, will be permanently retained in the service. They will be thoroughly overhauled and made into the finest transport ships in the world. Everything that can add to the comfort of the troops will be done, under the direction of Colonel Hecker's department. Bathrooms, comfortable quarters for the men and large cook galleys will be established on board.

During the war there was considerable conflict between the Quartermasters and the mates of the vessels regarding the loading of the cargoes and between the stewards and commissary officers regarding the supplies furnished to the men. In the reorganization of the service regulations will be published to prevent occurrences of this character in the future. A board of officers consisting of a Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnance, Medical, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry officer will be detailed by the Secretary to assist Col. Hecker. Transports will be kept on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic coast. The vessels now on the Pacific controlled by the War Department are not desirable for permanent use, and it is the intention of Col. Hecker to transfer several of the Atlantic transports to San Francisco for use in connection with the Philippine and Honolulu service. As we shall have for several months, at least, military forces in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, there will be constant use for transports.

### ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The President on Sept. 7 made the following promotions for distinguished services at Santiago:

To be Major Generals of Volunteers—Brig. Gen. William Ludlow and Brig. Gen. S. S. Sumner.

To be Brigadier General—Col. Richard Combs, 5th Inf.; and Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf.

The following appointments to the general staff of the U. S. Volunteers have also been made:

Adjutant General's Department—Capt. Charles R. Miller, A. A. G., Ohio, to be A. A. G. with rank of Major. Raymond G. Mendoza, Frank B. McKenna, Ralph L. Spotts and Arthur F. Cosby, to be A. A. G., with the rank of Captain.

Inspector General's Department—Charles G. Starr, to be I. G., with the rank of Major.

Quartermaster's Department—Maj. J. W. Jacobs, Q. M. U. S. A., to be Lieutenant Colonel and C. Q. M. U. S. Vol. Maj. Guy Howard (Captain and Q. M. U. S. A.), and Maj. C. G. Penny (Captain 8th Inf.), from Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Vol., to Lieutenant Colonel and C. Q. M. U. S. Vol.

Subsistence Department—Harlow L. Street, Allerton S. Cushman, P. H. McCaull, Va.; Henry T. Tiepke, R. I.; William M. Loveland, John B. Clark, Ill.; James A. Logan, Pa.; Isaac D'Isay, Mo.; James C. Baldrige, William B. Cowin, Neb.; Abraham Benedict, N. Y.; Charles Weiser, N. Y.; Thomas F. Ryan, William B. Hale, Tenn.; James C. Read, Pa., and Samuel N. Bridgman, to be Commissaries of Subsistence with the rank of Captain.

Medical Department—William L. Kneidler (Captain

and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.), Thomas O. Summers, John J. Archinard, Ira C. Brown, Oscar Le Seure, Chas. Adams, Edward O. Shakespeare, Henry H. Lee, Bial T. Bradford, John J. Macomber, Simon P. Kramer, John G. Davis, John E. Woodbridge, Samuel W. Kelly, and David C. Peyton, to be Brigade Surgeons, with the rank of Major.

Pay Department—Jacob M. Longnecker, O., John Joy Edson, Jr., D. C.; R. R. Wright, D. D.; Merrill W. Lang, D. C.; Charles E. Stanton, D. C.; George G. Arthur, D. C.; and William A. Hurdy, to be Additional Paymasters, with the rank of Major.

Ordnance Department—John W. Parker, William S. Beebe, C. P. Townsley, Andrew H. Russell, Godfried H. Macdonald, John J. Pershing, Joseph Wheeler, Jr., and C. L. H. Ruggles (all of U. S. A.), to be Chief Ordnance Officers with the rank of Major.

Signal Corps—Capt. Edward B. Ives and Capt. B. F. Montgomery, signal officers, to be signal officers with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Lawrence, Charles E. Pellet and R. O. Ricard, signal officers, U. S. Vol., to be signal officers, with the rank of Captain. 2d Lieut. George C. Burnell, Victor Shepherd, Don A. Palmer and Joseph D. Wood, signal officers, to be signal officers with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

There are various speculations as to what will be done by the Military Commissions sent to Cuba and Porto Rico, some of which seem to be wide of the mark. As they are Military Commissions it is not likely that they will consider anything beyond the details of the transfer of these islands to our military control, and that they will limit their discussions to what is involved in this. Of course the Spanish troops will be sent home, and they will without doubt carry with them their arms and ammunition, which are an essential part of the equipment of the soldier. The same rule would allow the Spanish artillery to carry home their field batteries. The forts will have to be left, and to them belong the guns of position. Nor can the Spaniards carry away their barracks, and these will no doubt become our property. Whether any disputes will arise over these points and what others may arise it is difficult to say. We should decide in advance as to what is involved in Spain's surrender of sovereignty and insist upon it. The usual rule governing transfers of real estate is that what cannot be taken away without injury to what is left, must remain and form part of the reality. A similar principle will no doubt govern in the transfer of Spanish military property to our control. The general Peace Commission which meets in Paris will have control of the larger questions, and they do not come within the province of the purely Military Commissions. No doubt the Commissions for the two islands have received specific written instructions so as to insure uniformity in their action.

There will be several very important changes this fall in the Army and Navy. By the operation of the law on account of age two brigade Generals and four Rear Admirals will be placed on the retired list. The two Army officers who will retire are Major General William M. Graham, U. S. V., and Major General J. J. Coppinger. Both of these officers hold the grade of Brigadier General in the Regular Army. General Graham, who has been in command of the 2d Army Corps since its formation, will retire on Sept. 28. General Coppinger, commanding the 4th Corps, with headquarters at Huntsville, Ala., will be retired Oct. 11. These officers were in the Civil War and have excellent records. Their retirement will of course necessitate their detachment from their present commands and the question of filling the vacancies is now under consideration by the War Department. Rear Admiral Sicard, president of the Naval War Board, is the next naval officer of high rank to attain the retiring age. He is now on duty in Washington, and on the 30th instant will be transferred to the retired list under the operation of the law. Admiral E. O. Matthews, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and now president of the Examining and Retiring Boards, retires about three weeks later, and on Nov. 22 Admiral Miller, commanding the Pacific Station, also gives up active service, and on Dec. 25 following Admiral Bunce, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, will be transferred to the retired list. The principal heroes of the Spanish war retire in the following order: Admiral George Dewey, commanding the Asiatic Station, December, 1899; Admiral W. S. Schley, on the Porto Rican evacuation commission, October, 1901, and Admiral W. T. Sampson, on the Cuban commission, February, 1902.

The administration contemplates sending reinforcements, to the Pacific Station from the vessels now on the North Atlantic, but the precise time when the movement will begin has not been determined, and may not be for some time. Two strong fighting ships will certainly be detached from Admiral Sampson's command and ordered around to the west coast and the probabilities are that the selection will fall to the Iowa and Oregon. It was stated officially at the Navy Department this week that while it is the administration's purpose to strengthen the Pacific stations, no steps had been taken yet leading to the selection of ships or of their preparation for the long cruise around South America. Owing to the vast importance of the commercial interests on the Pacific slope demanding naval protection it will be the policy of the Department to maintain several effective ironclads there, particularly in view of the fact that coast defenses have not yet been developed to a point commensurate with the value of the interests to be protected. At the beginning of the war there were but three ships of high fighting qualities in San Francisco, for the protection of that city. Since then all of these have been sent elsewhere. It is not considered safe nor prudent at this time to withdraw the Monterey and Monadnock from Admiral Dewey's command for service in home waters and unless the North Atlantic Station is drawn upon there is no other available. If the Iowa and Oregon are selected for service on the station they will probably go around under new commanders, as Capt. Barker is near the top of his grade and will soon have flag rank, and Capt. Evans has seen more service than a majority of officers of his rank.

A large number of Regular Army officers who, at the beginning of the war were temporarily relieved from their regular stations to accept Volunteer commissions of higher rank, have been asking whether they will be continued in the service at the higher grade when the regiments with which they are connected are mustered out. The Secretary of War has decided that such officers will return to the grade in the Regular Army which they vacated. They will be ordered to report to the Adjutant General for assignment when the regiments with which they have been serving are mustered out. This also applies to staff officers.

Major W. C. Shannon, U. S. A., who has been spending the summer at Elkhorn, Neb., is reported as much improved in health.



It is rather a curious fact that the United States is seriously considering the propriety of paying duties on the provisions sent to feed the starving inhabitants of Cuba. The amount is said to be \$60,000.

The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered a decision holding that all naval cadets serving on vessels other than practice ships, are entitled to \$950 a year, the pay received by graduates on their two years' cruise. A number of cadets from Annapolis not yet graduated served during the war, and the decision is given on a question raised by one of them.

There is little or no prospect of a general parade of the Army in New York. The President has responded cordially to a request from Mayor Van Wyck of New York, but says that it cannot be thought of until the troops are rested and fit for the heavy duty of marching. It is expected that they will be dispersed to interior posts, and once there the likelihood of reassembling them for parade is not great. Even if brought from Camp Wikoff they cannot parade before Oct. 1.

Secretary Alger and his assistants in the War Department are doing all in their power to improve the condition of the soldiers in the various camps. Montauk Point, on account of its poor facilities for docking and transportation of supplies, will not be retained as a permanent military post. It has been decided, however, during the fever epidemic to keep the place under the authority of the War Department as a large detention camp for troops coming from Cuba and Porto Rico to this country.

The island of Crete is again the scene of disturbance, the Mohammedans attacking British soldiers and blue-jackets and killing and wounding several of them. The latest dispatches say that the outbreak was planned by Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander of the island. Candia has been shelled and the whole loss of life among native Christians and foreigners is said to be several hundred. Crete is governed by four Admirals commanding the French, British, Russian and Italian vessels in the harbor of Candia, Admiral Pottier, of the French Navy, being the senior in command.

The report of a board consisting of Rear Admiral Belknap, retired; Captain Reed, retired, and Civil Engineer Parke, on the subject of establishing additional coaling stations along the Atlantic seaboard has been received at the Navy Department and referred to the Secretary for consideration. The Board finds it advisable to enlarge the facilities at a number of Navy Yards and to establish a number of new stations in order to meet the increased demand of the service on account of the number of ships soon to be added to it and the certainty that the Navy is to be materially augmented at the next session of Congress. It is stated at the Navy Department that the report will no doubt be recommended to Congress for action, and that the Secretary will urge the adoption of its principal features.

The eighteenth birthday of the young Queen of Holland and her coronation have been celebrated in Amsterdam, not only joyously, but with so much good taste and brilliancy that the proceedings, though less in magnitude, are compared with the coronation of the Czar and the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. She took the oath in the "New" church, built 400 years ago. The Queen wore a white dress with hat and aigrette and cachemire shawl of the same color. At the church she advanced slowly, following the royal standards, her white gown almost hidden beneath a magnificent dark crimson coronation robe lined with ermine. Her train was borne by officers of the court, and upon her head was a crown of diamonds of superb lustre. An eyewitness says: "Never before, perhaps, has Queen Wilhelmina been a beautiful woman, but as she stood before the throne with uplifted hand, repeating in solemn, fervent tones the words of her oath of consecration to the Dutch people, she made a figure that was not only beautiful, but noble, and even imposing." The Queen mother, Emma, wore a rich mauve evening gown, and a diamond diadem.

Contracts will be awarded by the Navy Department Sept. 10 for the purchase of the largest quantity of smokeless powder for which bids have ever been asked. While there were a number of competitors and the bids as a whole were comparatively low, the Navy Department has decided to give the awards to the Dupont Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del., and the California Powder Works, at their bids respectively of 79½ cents a pound, and 80 cents a pound, the total amount of the contracts being about \$800,000. The bids submitted propose to supply the powder for about the same price the Navy is paying now, and slightly below the figures paid by the Army from the emergency fund granted just before the war. The successful bids were: Dupont Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del.—for 1,000,000 pounds, the Government to supply the alcohol and ether, at 79½ cents a pound, making the total \$795,000. If the Government supplies the alcohol only, 80 cents a pound, making a total of \$800,000. Deliveries to begin with 1,000 pounds Oct. 1, and continue at the rate of 7,000 pounds per day. Giant Powder Company, Consolidated, of San Francisco—For 250,000 pounds, the Government to supply alcohol and ether, at 90 cents a pound, making the total \$232,500; the Government supplying the alcohol only, 95 cents a pound, making the total \$237,500. Deliveries to begin with 1,000 pounds in ten months and continuing at the rate of 10,000 pounds per month.

Naval officers will regret to learn of the death in Washington this week of Dr. Walter S. McNairy, who gave the best years of his life to constant and faithful work with the Navy Department. He entered the service when officers who retired high in rank were but midshipmen and was a contemporary and close friend of Mr. Moran, who preceded him in death by one year. Dr. McNairy was attached to the Navigation Bureau and in his position was brought in close contact with the personnel of the Navy. Within the past few months his health declined rapidly, and he passed quietly away at a ripe old age, after a career of unostentatious usefulness. He entered the clerical service of the Navy Department in 1852 and served faithfully there until a short time before his death, when the weakness of old age seized upon him and he was no longer able to leave his bed. He was widely known throughout the naval service, and in local services was distinguished for his high character and benevolence. Having acquired considerable means, he distributed much of it in quiet charity, and his taking off will bring sadness to many hearts. Realizing his approaching end he drew his will a few weeks ago and made several liberal bequests to friends and various charitable institutions. He was a prominent Mason, a member of Good Hope Lodge and of Washington Chapter and Commandery, K. T., of Washington. To his Masonic lodge he left a bequest of \$1,000. Dr. McNairy was a gentleman of the old school and he clung

tenaciously to the end to all the customs and traditions of all his early childhood. One of his pet hobbies was the distribution of Christmas presents and he made it his duty and pleasure each year to remember every one of his numerous friends with appropriate gifts on that occasion.

General William Ludlow received his promotion to Major General, U. S. V., in consequence of distinguished service in the field. He directed the last movement that closed the Spanish forces in the city of Santiago, marching his command boldly out into the open meadows across the only remaining means of exit for the garrison. General Lawton's indorsement, dated July 12, on the report of this day's operations, says: "General Ludlow, as will be seen from the inclosed report, has practically executed the orders communicated to him to move forward, extending his right to the northeast point of Santiago Bay, thus completely cutting off the Spaniards from communication in that direction. This movement has been executed during the night and under the most trying conditions of weather. Neither of the other brigades succeeded in carrying their lines to the front and right because of the terrific storm which was experienced last night. General Ludlow has displayed great energy and perseverance, for which I heartily commend him and request that it be given due consideration. It is none the less important and effective because of the change of orders this afternoon." We have heard that General Toral subsequently informed General McKibbin, while he was acting as Military Governor of the city, that it was this movement which destroyed the last opportunity of escape and practically forced the capitulation. In his report of the battle of July 1-3 Gen. Lawton, it will be remembered, referred to Gen. Ludlow as follows: "I desire to invite special attention to General William Ludlow, commanding the 1st Brigade. General Ludlow's professional accomplishments are well known and his assignment to command a brigade in my division, I consider a high compliment to myself. In this battle General Ludlow proved himself a capable and able commander. His coolness, good judgment and prompt action in difficult situations were remarkable. To this and his personal example on the firing line was due the decisive success of the attack on this part of the line. I recommend General Ludlow for substantial recognition."

Thirty-five candidates have entered the competition for a vacancy in the Corps of Civil Engineers created by the recent retirement of Engr. A. G. Menocal. The examinations began this week in Washington and will last several days, the subjects upon which candidates are to be tested being of so general and advanced a character that the ordeal will be trying to the capacities even of experienced men. It is uncertain yet whether there will be one or more appointments made from the list, but as the corps is now in need of additional officers, it is more than probable that Secretary Long will make at least four appointments. Although 200 permissions were granted by the Navy Department to candidates only about thirty-five applicants appeared, and possibly not over twenty-five will finish the examination. Candidates were subjected to the physical tests on Wednesday and Thursday and on Friday the mental examinations were begun. Work for naval civil engineers abounds now and unless the corps is enlarged considerably there will not be enough engineers for the requirements of the service. The number is not limited by Congress and the Secretary has discretion to appoint as many as he thinks requisite to meet the demands of the service. The construction of a coaling station at Pago Pago calls for the services for two engineers at Samoa and the liberal programme of drydock building demands a large number of others which the Navy Department is unable to provide with the present corps. Applicants who appeared for examination this week represented a high class of engineers from whom the Navy will have no trouble in selecting competent and capable officers.

It has been determined by the War Department authorities that the soldiers who fell in Porto Rico or Cuba shall finally rest in American soil. On this subject in a telegram sent to Madison, Wis., Governor Schofield says: "The Government has arranged to bring home the bodies of soldiers deceased in Cuba or Porto Rico. The War Department informs me nothing will be done about this until all the troops now in the service are properly cared for."

#### PERSONALS.

Maj. Lucas, C. E., is ill with typhoid fever at Long Island Hospital.

Secretary of War Alger has decided to send no more troops to Camp Black, Hempstead, at present.

Lieut. A. S. Conklin, 7th U. S. Art., arrived in New York Sept. 7 on the hospital ship Relief from Porto Rico.

Capt. Hale, 3d U. S. Inf., sick with malarial fever, has been taken from Camp Wikoff to Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

Lieut. Albert Gleeves, U. S. N., who has been in command of the torpedo boat Cushing, has been detached and goes to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

The following Navy promotions were made Sept. 6: 1st Lieut. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., to be a Captain; Acting Carpenter Charles S. Taylor to be a carpenter.

Lieut. Col. F. Michler, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Miles, just home from Porto Rico, visited old friends in New York and at Governors Island before going on to Washington.

Lieut. E. S. Jacob, U. S. N., now on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, is in daily expectation of orders terminating the employment on the active list in which he is now engaged.

Capt. Breckbill and his battery of Connecticut Artillery, in garrison at Fort Griswold, duly and patriotically observed on Sept. 6 the anniversary of the battle of Groton Heights.

The friends of Lieut. Harry Kimmell, U. S. N., will be pleased to know of his continued good health, notwithstanding the heavy pull of the recent trip of the Monterey from San Francisco to Manila.

Medical Inspector John L. Neilson, U. S. N., who died Sept. 1 at Boston, Mass., of heart disease, entered the Navy in 1870, and attained his grade in 1896. At the time of his death he was on duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe, who lately resigned as commander of the 2d Division, 1st Army Corps, Knoxville, has returned to Highland Falls, N. Y., his home. He left Camp Poland in charge of Col. Gardner, 31st New York Vols.

Admiral Cervera has taken formal leave of the President, Acting Secretary Allen and other officials and ar-

rived in New York, Sept. 8. He, with his brother officers, and all the Spanish prisoners, will soon be on their way home. The City of Rome has been chartered for them. Forty-four invalids are in the party, mostly wounded.

Lieutenant Commander Herbert Winatow, U. S. N., has been invalided home from the Fern. His health has been precarious for several years, and it will not surprise the Department if the result of this illness should not result in permanent disability.

Lieut. Charles Keller, of the Engineering Corps, is seriously ill with typhoid fever. During the war Lieut. Keller was stationed at Hilton's Head, South Carolina, but was ordered North recently. At Chicago he was taken sick and is now in hospital in that city.

Brigadier General J. C. Gilmore, Chief of General Miles's staff, returned to Washington Thursday and resumed his duties at Army headquarters. Brigadier General Schwann, who commanded a division of the Porto Rican Army, is also in Washington awaiting orders.

Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., will not remain in command of the Celtic much longer, it being the policy of the Navy Department to return to regular duties those officers of the Regular Navy who have been detailed for the command of what may be called the Volunteer vessels of the service.

A Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt are the proud parents of seven stalwart sons who are serving their country in the British Navy. They are a Chief Stoker, three first class petty officers, one able-bodied seaman and two privates of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. What American mother can equal this?

One of the coincidences that are continually turning up is the recent duty by Lieut. Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens at Honolulu. This officer was born in Honolulu just fifty years before, and was the officer detailed on the occasion of the annexation ceremonies to command the Naval battalion of the Philadelphia and Mohican.

Gen. and Mrs. John K. Mizner have returned from Ocean City, Md., and are enjoying a visit from Lieut. and Mrs. George Vidmer, U. S. A. Gen. Mizner has leased for a term of years the house, 1629 Twenty-first street, known as the former home of Mrs. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, and hopes to be settled by Oct. 1. The house has been put in thorough repair and newly papered.

The mental and physical condition of Chief Engr. R. W. Galt, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Charleston, at Manila, is causing a good deal of anxiety to his friends and family, and it is not unlikely that his detachment from the Philippines may occur at any time. The climate of the Philippines seems to be exceedingly trying to our naval officers who have been on the station for some time, and the sick list of the fleet, while not large, is persistent.

There is great joy among yachtsmen and others over the fact that a new international race for the America's Cup has been arranged, under the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club on behalf of Sir Thomas J. Lipton, dated Sept. 3, 1898, to the New York Yacht Club. No change has been made in the conditions except the races are to be sailed in October, instead of September, as in previous races. The first race is set for Oct. 10, 1899, and the series will be sailed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays until completed.

The Cleveland "Plain Dealer," referring to the splendid record of the late Colonel Tullius C. Tupper, U. S. A., says: "Col. Tupper came rightly by his courage and his soldierly capacity. He was a son of Charles Tupper, who served in the war of 1812, and a grandson of Samuel Tupper, who was a militiaman in the Revolutionary War, when a lad of sixteen. He leaves a widow and two daughters, one the wife of Lieut. J. A. Cole, of the Regular Army, who was stricken with a sunstroke before Santiago."

Capt. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., in thanking those at Newark, N. J., who presented a set of colors to the U. S. S. Newark, says: "It was hoisted as a battle flag on Aug. 12, when the Newark, in company with other vessels, bombarded the fortifications at Manzanillo, in which action it received its baptism of fire. Being personally closely identified with Newark through my marriage to a granddaughter of the late John H. Stephens, of that city, I take the greater pleasure in having commanded during the action the vessel which bears your city's name."

The following officers registered at the Navy Department last week: P. A. Engr. B. C. Bryan, Asst. Paymr. E. F. Hall, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, Comdr. Charles M. Thomas, Ensign C. L. Hussey, Ensign F. R. Payne, Comdr. L. C. Logan, P. A. Surg. N. J. Blackwood, Asst. Naval Constructor H. A. Evans, Lieut. R. M. Doyle, Chaplain F. C. Brown, Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory, Comdr. George A. Bicknell, Asst. Paymr. F. W. Hart, Lieut. W. L. Burdick, Lieut. J. A. Dougherty, Capt. A. H. McCormick, Lieut. James Gray, Asst. Surg. M. K. Johnson, Gunner William Walsh, Lieut. Alex. McCrackin, Asst. Engr. W. R. Strickland, Ensign S. W. Griffith, Asst. Surg. W. H. Tuckey, Paymr. J. A. King, Paymr. Thomas Comie, and Lieut. Charles Laird.

The following officers have registered at the War Department since Sept. 1: Capt. W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf.; Capt. F. L. Dodds, Lieut. Col. T. A. Baldwin, 10th Cav.; Dr. W. J. Downs, Capt. E. A. Edwards, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. D. W. Kilburn, 3d Inf.; Maj. W. C. Hayes, 1st Ohio Cav.; Capt. T. Mosher, 22d Inf.; Maj. B. W. Cheever, Capt. E. F. Noel, 2d Mississippi Infantry; Maj. B. B. Buck, 2d Lieutenant G. G. Heiner, 4th Art.; Capt. T. B. Dugan, 9th Cav.; Lieut. Col. B. F. Pope, M. D.; Capt. Chas. Morton, 3d Cav.; Capt. John J. Kulp, M. D.; Capt. C. A. Stedman, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. De R. C. Coble, 8th Cav.; Capt. R. W. Hoyt, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. A. Poore, 6th Inf.; Maj. James H. Hepburn, 8th U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. E. S. Dudley, A. Q. M.; Col. J. P. Farley, O. O.

Major General Miles arrived at New York on the Ogdan, Sept. 7 and went to the Waldorf-Astoria. With him were his staff, 30 officers and 800 men of the 2d Wisconsin Vols., and members of the Hospital Corps. The Wisconsin men looked extremely well, and Gen. Miles expressed regret that such a fine body of troops could not be paraded in public to offset the stories of broken down regiments. The Ogdan was an extraordinary sight as she went up the harbor. From her fore truck the American and Spanish flags were flying, while the international code flags fluttered in long strings from the head of each of the four masts to the rails. Long branches of palms were also lashed to every masthead, and in each of the lifeboats were two huge branches of the same plant. Palms and palm branches, in fact, were scattered about the deck and rigging of the transport with lavish profusion, so that from a little distance the Ogdan looked like a floating garden, decorated in honor of some gala occasion. The Wisconsin men were in lively spirits and threw hardback to the crowd. They disembarked in the afternoon and began loading their baggage on the trains waiting to take them home, which left in the evening.



Ensign P. Williams, U. S. N., recently on duty on the Yale, is enjoying a two weeks' leave.

Lieut. John B. Bernadon, U. S. N., is visiting his mother at Winslow, Camden County, Pa.

Lieut. H. A. Blapham, U. S. N., was the guest of Mr. J. E. Addicks at Newport, R. I., Sept. 1.

Lieut. J. J. Hunker, U. S. N., is enjoying a month's leave. He has been on duty on the Yale.

P. A. Engr. L. W. Wooster, U. S. N., retired under recent orders, is on recruiting duty in Chicago.

Pay Inspector R. P. Lisle, recently on duty on the San Francisco, has been detached and ordered home.

The Royal Arcanum of New York State is to present Rear Admiral Dewey with a handsome jeweled sword.

Capt. C. S. Cotton, U. S. N., has left the East for the Pacific coast, where he is to assume duties as Captain of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Col. W. P. Hall, of the Adjutant General's Corps, with her two children, is at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur.

Mrs. C. U. Kennedy, of Fort Snelling, Minn., who spent most of August at Atlantic City, left there last week to join Capt. Kennedy at Montauk Point.

Miss Jessie Schley, a cousin of Rear Adm. Schley, U. S. N., arrived at Havana, Cuba, from Spain, Sept. 5, on board the steamer Lafayette. She comes in connection with relief work.

Lieut. R. J. Fleming, 10th Cav., whose whereabouts his friends could not locate, has at last been heard from, and he will be the guest of Mrs. Grimes, Fort Sheridan, during his sick leave.

Lieut. Peter W. Davison, 22d U. S. Inf., is critically ill with typhoid fever in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Also Lieut. V. K. Hart, 17th U. S. Inf., at St. Peter's, Brooklyn, N. Y. Their wives have been with them at Camp Wikoff.

Dr. Paul Clendenin is on sick leave at the Snug Harbor, Hancok, Mass., but expects to rejoin the 7th Corps shortly. Dr. Clendenin was sent to Miami to investigate the cause of all the sickness there and was himself a prompt victim to swamp fever.

Madame Renard, wife of Capt. Renard, of the French Army, has returned to the Concord Flats, Washington, D. C., and is with her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Key. They expect to take a house for this winter in Riggs street. Capt. Renard is still in Africa.

Lieut. Edward Martin, 21st U. S. Inf., highly distinguished himself at Noroton, Conn., Sept. 4, by taking a prominent part in the rescue of a party whose boat upset during a squall. Lieut. Martin is on sick leave after a siege of fever contracted during the Cuban campaign.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Turner Schenck are at Fort Warren, the guests of Lieut. Schenck's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Schenck, 2d Art. Lieut. Schenck has just returned from Santiago, where he performed the duties of Acting Adjutant of his regiment, the 10th Infantry.

A devoted friend of Maj. George McCreery, Surg., U. S. A., who died and was buried at sea, says: "The many friends of this officer and gentleman will mourn his loss as their own. He was unflinching in duty, sincere of purpose, dignified in manner, whole-souled towards human nature, and a man with men. Tender with women and loving with children, he died as he had lived, bringing peace and comfort to all who needed it."

Capt. D. Victor Concas, who commanded the Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa at the time of her destruction by Sampson's fleet off Santiago, passed through New York this week en route to Spain. He is still suffering from a wound on his right arm. When interviewed by a reporter the Captain was profuse in his praises of Capt. Evans of the battleship Iowa, to which he was taken as a prisoner of war after the loss of his ship.

Lieut. Samuel W. Stratton, U. S. V. N., is now attached to the Texas and has seen not a little hard service, but as he belongs to the staff of the University of Chicago, it is quite likely that he will be honorably discharged from the service within a few weeks. Lieut. Stratton is associated with Prof. A. A. Michelson of the university. Prof. Michelson, it may be recalled, graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1873, but resigned from the Navy in September, 1881, having achieved the rank of Master.

Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, C. S., is at present in Santiago de Cuba. He took down a transport loaded with commissary stores and is very busy distributing them to the needy Cubans in and about Santiago. By applying to the Padres he has reached a class of needy ones who will starve rather than beg and who are intensely grateful. Col. Osgood's oldest son was killed in Cuba nearly two years ago, while acting as Major and Chief of Artillery, under General Garcia, and so the Colonel is heartily in sympathy with the people and the cause his son died for. The Cubans talk of erecting a monument to Maj. Wm. Osgood.

The Engineers' Club, of New York, entertained the engineers of the warships in the harbor at their club house, 374 Fifth avenue, Sept. 1. The dinner was arranged by Passed Asst. Engr. J. C. Kafer, U. S. N., retired, the Chairman of the House Committee. The guests were Chief Engr. John L. Hannum, of the Brooklyn; Chief Engr. A. B. Bates, of the Texas; Chief Engr. R. W. Milligan, of the Oregon; Chief Engr. Charles W. Rae, of the Iowa; Chief Engr. W. B. Bayley, of the Massachusetts; Passed Asst. Engr. F. M. Bennett, of the New York; Passed Asst. Engr. K. McAlpin, of the Texas; Passed Asst. Engr. Patton, of the Brooklyn; Naval Cadet Leahy, of the Oregon; Passed Asst. Engr. Walter Ball, of the New York, and Chief Engr. Alexander Henderson, U. S. N., retired, of Washington. Chief Engr. Milligan was obliged to give an account of the Oregon's great run from the Pacific.

The mother of Naval Cadet William H. Boardman, of the second class, who was accidentally killed in Porto Rico Aug. 6, in writing to a friend in Annapolis, gives the following particulars of her son's death: "We heard only on Wednesday, Aug. 24, the cause of his death. Cadet Foley was with him and buried him. Lieut. Atwater and Cadet Boardman had placed the flag on the light-house. They then returned to their ship, the Amphitrite. Then it became necessary to retake it. Cadet Boardman volunteered and was taken. Cadet Foley was in charge of the skirmish line and arrived first. Cadet Boardman came up soon after with his men, and told them to take off their equipments and make themselves at home. In doing this, Cadet Foley says, a loaded revolver dropped at his feet, three feet away from Cadet Boardman, and exploded, the ball entering Cadet Boardman's left leg, near the hip, taking an upward course. This was about 8:30 in the evening. About 12 o'clock they succeeded in carrying him through the enemy's line to the ship, during which time he suffered greatly. Here everything possible was done to alleviate his pain, but the wound being mortal, he lingered until 3 o'clock Wednesday, the 10th, four days after the accident occurred, when he died."

Chief Engr. R. W. Milligan, U. S. N., was visiting his family in Annapolis, Sept. 4.

Capt. H. L. Harris, 1st U. S. Art., assumed command of Fort Columbus, N. Y., on Sept. 1.

Lieut. C. C. Hearn, 7th U. S. Art., is at present at South Framingham, Mass., mustering out Massachusetts Volunteers.

Commo. J. W. Philip, U. S. N., commanding the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, hoisted his flag on the New York on Sept. 5.

Surgeon General G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., was at Camp Montauk this week and took a hand in the investigation of sanitary conditions.

Lieut. George Williams, 4th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Delaware, Del., to take over the property of staff departments at that post.

Capt. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Art., with his Battery M, lately at Fort Hancock, is now comfortably situated at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y.

Reports from Santiago de Cuba indicate that Major General Lawton is making a good impression there, and that the Cubans have every confidence in him.

Capt. Gen. Macias has extended to Gen. Brooke the use of his private residence at Rio Piedras, near San Juan de Porto Rico, during the General's stay there.

It seemed like old times to visit Governors Island this week and see General W. S. Worth walking about the post, even if his arm is still in a sling from his wounds.

Lieut. W. Butler Duncan, U. S. V. N., on the evening of Sept. 1, tendered a banquet at the Bellevue Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., to the officers and men who have just been detached from the Yankee.

Lieut. Thos. H. Rees, C. E., with Co. C, of the battalion, rejoined at Willets Point, Sept. 4, from detached service. They received a rousing welcome from their comrades in arms as well as from numerous citizens.

Secretary of War Alger is quoted as diplomatically replying to the question, "Are you perfectly satisfied with the present condition of affairs at Montauk Point?" "A man is never perfectly satisfied with anything in this world."

A Washington press dispatch states a private interview is likely to take place soon at Washington, D. C., between Secretary of War Alger and Major General Miles and Shafter. It will no doubt be an extremely interesting occasion.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, Commo. Albert Kautz, Comdr. Chas. S. Stockton and Lieut. T. C. McLean, U. S. N., and Col. J. J. Astor, U. S. V., were among the guests at a recent dinner at Newport, R. I., given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Secretary of the Interior Bliss is quoted in the press as saying: "It is an outrage that Secretary Alger should be attacked in this manner. No Secretary of War with my recollection has devoted more time, energy or care to the welfare of the soldiers than he has."

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and a project has been inaugurated among his friends in that order in Brooklyn to present a jeweled sword to him. Grand Regent Wiggins has indorsed the movement and the various councils in the State will be asked to subscribe to the fund.

Promotion in European countries is occasionally extremely rapid. Queen Wilhelmina, whose accession to the throne of Holland at the age of 18 took place a few days ago, was at once appointed, by the Emperor of Germany, Colonel of the 15th Hanoverian Hussars. It is only honorary, but it carries the right to wear the uniform.

Arrangements have been made by Lafayette Post 140, G. A. R., New York, of which General Daniel Butterfield is commander, to raise a fund for the purchase of a sufficient number of American flags to supply all of the schools in Porto Rico. There are, according to advices from Major General Miles, 548 public schools and 38 private schools there.

Rear Admiral Frederick V. McNair, U. S. N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and other officers there received an affectionate farewell from Admiral Cervera, on Sept. 5, who left Annapolis for Norfolk, to arrange for the transportation to Spain, via New York, of the forty-four Spanish wounded who have been under treatment and are sufficiently recovered to permit their removal.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., was at Asbury Park, N. J., on Sunday last and in the course of an address said: "Some of the newspapers are turning against the people of Cuba. Don't do it. We ought to stand by them. They will learn how to live and work. We must preach the gospel to them without nonsense or idolatry. Give back nothing to the enemy that God has placed in our hands. Let us start with Cuba and go to Porto Rico and the Philippines."

Lieut. Col. E. D. Judd, U. S. A., retired, after making a voyage around Africa, and still suffering from a disease of the throat, brought on by grippé, arrived at Yverdon, Switzerland, Aug. 3, and placed himself under the care of Dr. Mermoud, who has burned over the diseased membrane of the throat and nostrils, with an electric needle, little by little, thus eradicating the disease and causing the growth of new and healthy skin. The doctor is very skilful and has nearly 100 patients from all over Europe, but only two Americans. Col. Judd was to remain under his care until Aug. 30. His postoffice address is care of Brown, Shipley & Co., bankers, London, E. C.

The Resolute, which left New York Sept. 5, for Havana, had on board the Military Commission—Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, Rear Adm. William T. Sampson and Maj. Gen. Matthew C. Butler. Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, recorder and legal adviser; Capt. William E. Almy, secretary to Gen. Wade, and Capt. Joseph Benson Foraker, Jr., U. S. V.; Maj. Charles J. Allison, U. S. V., and Capt. Lloyd C. Griscom, son of the president of the International Navigation Company, go as aids to Gen. Wade. Admiral Sampson has his regular staff and his own secretary, while Gen. Butler is accompanied by Capt. William F. Brooks, U. S. V.; Lieut. Alfred Hampton, U. S. V., and F. M. Page.

Col. John W. Clous, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, U. S. A., secretary and recorder of the Cuba Military Commission, is the subject of a two-column article in the New York "Sun" of Sept. 5. His varied military career is given at length and his ability as an exponent of international law highly extolled. In conclusion the writer says: "When General Miles reached Santiago it was Col. Clous who drew up the preliminary drawing of the surrender of Tonal's army and prepared a sort of code of military law for the Governor of the Santiago province. The laws which now govern the towns we have occupied in Porto Rico are those prepared by Col. Clous, and, after the Military Commission has finished its work, it is probable that the laws to govern Cuba for some time to come will be those laid down by the 'soldier lawmaker of the Army.'"

Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th U. S. Art., on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is spending a portion of it at Tarrytown on the Hudson.

A royal decree by the Queen Regent of Spain appoints President Faure, of the French Republic, a Knight of the Golden Fleece.

Mrs. Edwin Putnam, wife of Pay Inspector Putnam, U. S. N., is in Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. Putnam is stationed at Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Wm. Fletcher, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Fletcher have remained in Washington, D. C., all summer at their home, 2020 Hillier Place.

Maj. Gen. Shafter officially took over the command of Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, on Sept. 5. He has been suffering from malaria but is now convalescent.

Mrs. John M. Ellicott, wife of Lieut. Ellicott, U. S. S. Baltimore, is visiting Bangor, Me., as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Hunt, parents of Naval Cadet N. M. Hunt.

Captain George C. Bates, U. S. M. C., continues to reside at Annapolis, where his essentially martial disposition can keep in touch with the service he likes so well.

We regret to learn that Gen. S. B. M. Young has had his right arm broken by an accidental fall at Montauk Point. It is the same good right arm in which he was wounded in the war 1861-65.

Lieut. J. T. Haines, 5th U. S. Cav., who came on from Huntsville, Ala., where his regiment went from Tampa, Fla., has been at the Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., ill with typhoid fever.

Gen. Baird, U. S. A., retired, has passed most of the summer at the Everett Flats, Washington, D. C., and enjoys frequent rides on the electric cars.

Commo. Nicholson, U. S. N., retired, with his daughter, Mrs. Pitt Cooke, and the Misses Cooke, have returned to their home in Washington, D. C., from Fort Monroe, where they have passed the summer.

The wife of P. A. Engr. William Strother Smith, U. S. N., is slowly recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever at Hampton, Va. Mr. Smith has been granted leave from the Yankee to join his wife.

P. A. Engr. Albert Moritz and Mrs. Moritz are receiving congratulations over the advent of a ten-pound boy on the 2d instant. Mother and child are doing well. Mr. Moritz is the Chief Engineer of the collier Saturn.

Lieut. Comdr. Hawley and Chief Engr. Webster left Washington Sept. 6 for New York en route for Chicago, where they will supervise the honorable discharge and mustering out of some five hundred of the Illinois Naval Reserves.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Capt. George Brown, U. S. A., is in Washington, D. C., on a visit to her mother, Mrs. James F. Barbour. Mrs. Barbour returned earlier than usual on account of the extreme illness of her little daughter Marguerite, who was taken ill during their sojourn in Canada.

Mrs. and Miss Butler, wife and daughter of Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler; Mrs. and Miss Call, wife and daughter of ex-Senator Call, of Florida, and Mrs. Heber J. May, were among the Washingtonians who passed the heated term at the Hygeia Hotel, Fort Monroe, Va.

The return home from Manila of Capt. Henry Glass, U. S. N., of the Charleston, has caused not a little speculation as to the cause. It is not believed that this officer is seriously ill, but the fact of being invalided home is evidence of some complication which would render a prolonged stay in the tropics a source of danger.

P. A. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, U. S. N., is the son of Lieut. John Julia Guthrie, U. S. N., who was lost in the Huron. In 1859 Lieut. Guthrie presented to his native State, North Carolina, a Chinese flag captured by him during the attack upon the Barrier forts in the Canton River, and resolutions of thanks were passed by the Legislature of North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Guillemet arrived in New Orleans this week after a trip to New York and Old Point Comfort, and have taken a suite at 745 Camp street. Mrs. Guillemet is the eldest daughter of Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Art., and was married only about a year ago. The announcement created quite a sensation in Army circles, where Mrs. Guillemet is well known.

Mrs. Reeves, wife of Chief Engineer I. S. K. Reeves, U. S. N., of the Montgomery, is recovering from a prolonged attack of typhoid fever. As soon as her strength returns sufficiently it is Mrs. Reeves's intention to spend the rest of the hot season in the country. Chief Engineer Reeves, at present serving on the Montgomery, completes his three years' tour of duty on that ship in December. He will be relieved by that time and given an extensive leave of absence.

Officers of the Army lately registering in New York City: Col. J. P. Hains, the Plaza; Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, Col. R. Comba, the Buckingham; Lieut. G. M. Hoffman, Murray Hill; Maj. Gen. J. P. Wade, Gilsey House; Capt. A. G. Hammond, Astor House; Lieut. Peter Murray, Lieut. M. B. Saffold, Gen. J. F. Kent, Lieut. C. E. Babcock, Grand Hotel; Capt. R. H. R. Loughborough, the Gerlach; Lieut. P. M. West, the Waldorf; Gen. T. Schwan, Astor House.

The President arrived at Camp Wikoff Sept. 3, going through from Canton, Ohio, with a stop at New York. Gen. Shafter arrived on the City of Mexico Sept. 1. He is looking well, though he has lost flesh, as all the officers did in Cuba. He said to a reporter: "Regarding the men in Cuba, you may say that they are as comfortable as men can be in tents in such a hot climate. There is only a handful there—one short regiment and half a regiment. There is no more suffering than must be expected where the conditions are so unfavorable."

Gen. Luis N. de Pando arrived in New York from Havana Sept. 3 en route to Spain. He was accompanied by his wife. Being asked what he thought of the surrender of Santiago by Gen. Toral, he replied: "Torale will be court martialled when he returns to Spain for having surrendered. That is the usual routine according to Spanish military law. I do not propose to criticize Gen. Toral, but I have very decided opinions about the surrender. It was uncalled for by military law and because of the condition of the Spanish troops in Cuba. The blame for it does not rest with Toral, but with the people in Spain."

The remains of Capt. Theophilus W. Morrison, 16th Inf., who was killed at El Caney, were buried Sept. 6 in Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny, Pa. His grave is only a few feet from that of Lieut. F. C. Jenkins, killed in the blowing up of the Maine. The funeral was held in the family residence in Pittsburgh, Pa., Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., officiating. An escort under command of Lieut. Simmons was present from Camp Wikoff, supported by a larger escort from the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The Pittsburgh newspapers devote large space to the impressive ceremonies. Captain Morrison was a Regular Army officer of the best type, and has left an honored name as a heritage to his family, who mourn his death.



RECENT DEATHS.

Miss Bessie McFarland, sister of Lieut. Munroe McFarland, Adj. 13th U. S. Inf., died Sept. 1, at Fort Porter, N. Y., of typhoid fever contracted while nursing sick soldiers in the South and in Cuba.

Lieut. Lucian Stacy, 20th U. S. Inf., who died at Gorham, Me., Sept. 4 of malarial fever contracted in Cuba, was a gallant young officer from Maine, who was graduated from West Point in 1896.

Maj. Tullius Cicero Tupper, U. S. A., retired, who died Sept. 1, at Cleveland, O., served his country faithfully and well on the active list for 32 years. He enlisted in 1861 in the 6th U. S. Cavalry, rose to Sergeant Major, and in July, 1862, was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the same regiment. He was promoted successively 1st Lieutenant, Captain and Major in the same regiment, and was retired July 20, 1893, for disability incurred in the line of duty. He held brevets from 1st Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at Gettysburg and in action against Indians after the war.

Maj. Casper Hauser Conrad, 8th U. S. Inf., who died on the transport Olive, Aug. 15, 1898, from malarial fever and dysentery, contracted at Santiago, was born near Kingston, Ulster County, New York, March 30, 1844. He enlisted in the 120th New York Volunteers Aug. 18, 1862, and served with the Army of the Potomac in all the important battles up to Gettysburg. There he was disabled for two years by a stroke and was from that time in the Veteran Reserve Corps. Commended for heroic conduct at Chancellorsville, he was appointed in April, 1864, clerk in the Provost Marshal's headquarters at Washington, was on duty in the executive mansion and was honorably discharged June 19, 1865. From this date until April 13, 1867, he was executive clerk to President Johnson, when he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant, 35th Infantry, serving with his company in Texas and New Mexico and on the consolidation of the 35th and 15th Regiments was at Fort Stanton. Promoted Captain, Co. C, 15th Infantry, in January, 1875, he was on duty in New Mexico and Colorado, and was commended in orders for gallant and soldierly conduct in action in New Mexico with the Mesquero Apaches in December, 1880. In November, 1882, he commanded the post at Fort Randall, S. D., and after serving in several Indian inquiries was transferred with the 15th Infantry to Fort Sheridan, Ill., in May, 1891. While here his services in suppressing the American Railroad Union riots of 1894 on the Rock Island and Lake Shore railroads were noteworthy and the subject of much military and civilian commendation. Transferred to Arizona with his regiment, he was at Fort Huachuca from 1895 until promoted Major, 8th Infantry, when he was detailed to the Inspector General's Department. On the outbreak of the Spanish war Maj. Conrad joined his regiment, commanding it as acting Colonel on account of the promotion of the Colonel, Brig. Gen. J. J. Van Horn (recently deceased) and the absence of Lieut. Col. (now Brig. Gen.) G. M. Randall, in Alaska from his arrival at Tampa until the fall of Santiago. Maj. Conrad married in the seventies at Marietta, O., when on recruiting service, and leaves a widow, two sons (2d Lieut. Caspar H. Conrad, 5th Cav., late in Porto Rico, and 2d Lieut. William Conrad, 14th Inf., now in Manila), and one daughter to mourn his loss. His remains were buried at sea. Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., her son, has reached Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., invalided from Porto Rico with typhoid fever. His condition was serious, but he is now fairly on the road to recovery.

CAMPAINING IN PORTO RICO.

We are permitted to publish the following private letter from Porto Rico, written to his father by J. Dean Tilford, who is the son of Col. J. G. Tilford, U. S. A., retired, a direct descendant from Zachary Taylor on his mother's side:

On Road to San Juan, Hot After the Enemy, August 11, 1898.

Dear Papa—Well, at last I have had my desire, and have been under fire, and, strange to say, I had no desire to run away. I will write the whole story. We left Ponce last Sunday with orders to go right to the front. After covering about fifteen miles through the most beautiful country you can imagine, we pitched camp that night and proceeded to empty our saddle bags and leave everything behind. We put two days' rations in our saddle bags, left our blankets, coats, etc., in the camp and under guard, and at 4 next morning pulled out. The guard left was to have been composed of all the new men, and as I am by three months the newest man in the troop I thought I would be left, so I went to see the Captain about it and asked him to let me go. He said: "My dear boy, I have no intention of leaving you behind; I want all the good men with me," and so I of all the recruits was taken along.

Well, after we had gone about three miles up the road we halted in front of a blockhouse and in a few minutes the artillery came up. It was a beautiful sight as they came on the dead jump, wheeled and opened fire. They soon demolished the blockhouse and we were sent to make a wide detour to the right to see if the enemy were on our flanks, while the infantry advanced upon the little town of Coamo. We had a terrible ride to the front, found nobody and then came down to the town upon the run; just as we got there the infantry took the town and captured about 300 men, only losing a few. The infantry engaged were the 16th Pennsylvania and 3d Wisconsin. The artillery, 3d Regular. The boys in all the regiments fought like the devil. We went through the town on the gallop, as a large force of Spaniards had not surrendered and were retreating on the road toward San Juan. I applied and was put in our advance guard. We followed the road traveling fast and I for over an hour led the American Army through Porto Rico, as our troop was way in advance of the Army and I led the advance guard.

Well, we got way up ahead, when suddenly I heard a loud roar and then a peculiar whistle and then a shell exploded not fifty feet away over our heads. Our troop retreated around a hill and the Captain called for men to go ahead and locate the guns. I with five others volunteered and we went ahead up the road about 400 yards. They saw us at once and fired their 3-inch field pieces about seven times. All the shells went wild, bursting 100 yards away. I saw a Spanish officer on a horse about 700 yards away and opened fire upon him, and though I took cool aim, and that five times, was unable to kill him. I might have wounded him, but do not know. The battery is located on top of a huge peak about a mile away and we are waiting here until our battery comes up to shell the place. As soon as our artillery destroys the place we take the road again. Our advance guard was less than a thousand yards from the main Spanish column when the enemy opened fire upon us. We stayed here last night and have just now got orders to not mind the battery, but go ahead, which we will do in about an hour. I am in good health, and the Spaniards cannot hit a flock of barns, so do not worry about me. This is a beautiful country, good forage for horses and lots of

beautiful scenery. It looks something like the country around Fort Sill. It rains here about four times a day, but only for a short time. Your loving son,  
DEAN TILFORD.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 5.

The May cadets of the fourth class, who, after passing their examinations, were ordered to their homes, have begun to report and twenty-three have already arrived here and have been assigned to their divisions. The new quarters, with an officer in charge, have been opened for their reception, and the Academy has begun the preliminary work of the academic session of 1898-99. In addition the September examinations are in progress and the candidates and their friends exhibit all the interest and excitement of so decisive an event in their careers. Twenty-three candidates out of about fifty, passed all their mental examinations on the first trial and about thirty-two passed in mathematics, the "pomp asinorum" of so many applicants for naval honors. The physical examinations began to-day, and the re-examinations of those who failed on the first trial. Then comes the chance of the alternates whose principals failed without hope. All the month additions will be made to the fourth class and the work of "licking it into shape" will go on with vigor. On the 10th of September the Naval Academy Band will report for the daily concerts, and by the 1st of October, when the Academy opens formally, the school will swing into motion with a precision that does not leave a trace of the summer vacation.

May cadets who have reported for duty are: Wm. Annum, South Carolina; Edward C. Anderson, Pennsylvania; Kelly D. Alsop, Mississippi; Don D. Baker, Ohio; Oscar F. Cooper, North Carolina; Emile P. Euler, New York; Joseph O. Fisher, Maine; Frank B. Freyer, Georgia; Daniel F. Ghent, Texas; Frank D. Hall, Illinois; Robert Henderson, Massachusetts; Richard H. Johnston, Missouri; Thos. A. Mott, North Carolina; Frank C. Martin, Illinois; Geo. J. Meyers, Iowa; Wm. J. Moses, New York; Daniel J. Murphy, California; Neil N. Nichols, Michigan; Victor M. Nusbaum, Indiana; Maurice H. O'Rourke, Oklahoma; Thos. L. Osburn, Illinois; Gilbert J. Kowcliff, Illinois; Wm. T. St. George, New York; Francis J. Whitted, New Mexico.

Several changes will be made in the heads of the departments of the Naval Academy at the coming term. A new selection will be made for the Navigation Department in place of Comdr. Chas. Belknap, who is not expected to return to the Department of Navigation, nor Comdr. F. M. Wise, to that of languages. It is believed that Lieut. Aaron Ward will take his place. Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus will be assigned as senior aide to the commandant of cadets.

The Suwanee arrived at Old Point recently, bringing many interesting relics taken from the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya. Among them are two small cannon mounted on trucks, and a repeating weapon, having five barrels, somewhat after the order of the Gatling gun. It has been decided to present these weapons to the Naval Academy and they will be forwarded to this city, after being kept at Old Point long enough to enable visitors to the ship to see them.

Secretary Richard M. Chase, of the Naval Academy, has returned from leave. Mr. Chase spent his vacation at Saratoga, where he goes regularly once a year. Faithfulness to duty and uniform courtesy have made the secretary popular with those having business at the superintendent's office during the long period he has been employed there.

Mr. Brooke Green, of Warrenton, Va., who died of yellow fever in Mexico recently, where he had gone as an engineer, was for two years a midshipman at Annapolis, but had to resign on account of his impaired eyesight. He was well known here.

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY.

Adjutant General Corbin has prepared a list showing the total number of officers and men who were either killed or wounded during the Santiago campaign. On June 30 the American Army in Cuba consisted of 852 officers and 17,358 enlisted men. Of this number 23 officers and 222 men were killed and 92 officers and 1,285 men wounded. According to the official records the Santiago campaign only extended from July 1 to July 17, and this list does not include any of the casualties which occurred after the latter date. The list of officers killed appeared in our issue of Aug. 27, 1898, page 1059. It was inserted exactly as received from the War Department, but we note two omissions in it due to a clerical error of the copyist. The list should have included the following names: Benteen, Frederick W., Major, retired, died June 21, 1898, at Atlanta, Ga.; McCreery, George, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, died at sea Aug. 21, 1898; Ord, J. G., 1st Lieutenant, 6th Infantry, killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, Santiago, Cuba.

DEATHS IN SECOND CAVALRY, APRIL 21—AUGUST 31.

Troop A, Wm. A. Yeater, private, Aug. 8, at Tampa, Fla., typhoid; J. T. McClenihan, private, July 17, at Siboney, fever.  
Troop B, Wm. A. Alcorn, private, July 20, at Tampa, Fla., typhoid.  
Troop C, none.  
Troop D, Robert C. Guy, private, Aug. 12, at Santiago, fever.  
Troop F, J. C. Nielson, blacksmith, July 17; Andrew Johnson, private, July 20; Jas. A. Kendig, private, July 20; Wm. Wischman, private, July 19; Sylvester Power, private, July 31, at Siboney, yellow fever; Fred R. Murphy, private, Aug. 30, at Camp Wikoff, cause not given.  
Troop G, Fred Perritt, blacksmith, July 23, at Tampa, Fla., typhoid.  
Troop H, A. T. Hyatt, private, Aug. 19, at Washington Barracks, D. C., typhoid.  
Troop K, John Haerdite, private, July 28, at Tampa, Fla., heart disease.  
Troop M, Edward L. Brown, private, July 26, at Tampa, Fla., typhoid.  
The first squadron, 2d U. S. Cavalry, went on first Cuban expedition from Tampa, Fla., mounted: Col. W. A. Rafferty, Capt. L. M. Brett, Capt. T. J. Lewis, 1st Lieuts. H. T. Allen and W. F. Clark, 2d Lieuts. E. M. Leary, J. B. Christian, S. M. Kochersperger, M. E. Hanna and 281 enlisted men.

Secretary Alger left Washington Thursday evening for his home in Detroit, Mich. En route, the Secretary inspected the military camp at Middletown, Pa. General Alger will remain in Detroit for a week only, as he intends to visit all the large camps east of the Mississippi before returning to Washington.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

G. O. 131, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 30, 1898.

The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The blank form (Form No. 21) of return of civil employees and extra duty men in use in the Subsistence Department is intended to furnish the Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence with a complete record of all civilians and soldiers employed or detailed for duty in the Subsistence Department in the field and in garrison. The employing officer, if a disbursing officer of that Department, will forward the return with his account current for the month in which services are rendered; if he is not a disbursing officer of the Department he will send the vouchers for services of civil employees, accompanied by the return, to the paying officer, who will transmit the return to the Commissary General of Subsistence with the account current for the month in which payments for the services are made by him.

Officers who have been on duty in the Subsistence Department since May 1, 1898, and have not rendered these returns will render them without delay.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 132, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 31, 1898.

Publishes orders fixing rate of charges for telegraphic communication for fiscal year ending July 1, 1899.

G. O. 133, W. D., A. G. O., SEPT. 2, 1898.

Publishes decisions of the Treasury Department showing that certificates may be filed in place of telegrams, the certificates stating that the message was actually transmitted, and was confidential, and that it would be prejudicial to the public interests to have it exposed; that it was on public business, and the number of words it contained; whether it was a day or night message; ordinarily the person by whom sent and to whom delivered; the place from which sent, and where delivered; whether or not directions were given for its transmission over a bond-aided line; such a showing of the nature of the business upon which the message was sent as will enable the accounting officers to determine the appropriation properly chargeable with the expense; and that the same has not been paid.

G. O. 134, W. D., A. G. O., SEPT. 2, 1898.

The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Furloughs granted to enlisted men under the provisions of General Orders, No. 130, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Aug. 29, 1898, will not be given on the usual blank forms for furloughs, but will be given orally by commanding officers. If given in the regular form, however, before the receipt of this order, the fact will be noted on the muster-out roll, and Paymasters will require their surrender before making final payment, and will enter the fact of payment upon them, and file them with the pay-roll on which payment is made.

2. It having been reported to the War Department that many convalescent soldiers who have received furloughs and started for their homes have been taken ill on the way, to avoid further occurrences of this kind it is suggested in the strongest possible terms that all soldiers traveling homeward on furloughs will exercise their best judgment in caring for themselves, especially those who have been ill in hospitals with fevers. Their appetites are very keen, and they deny themselves everything except the necessary food of the simplest character as in great danger of a relapse. This instruction is sent out hoping that it may catch the eye of those men en route and also for the instruction of surgeons at hospitals. It is ordered that no man shall receive a furlough whom the surgeon in charge believes to be unable to travel alone, and that no furloughed soldier shall leave hospital without receiving full instructions as to his diet while en route to his home from his surgeon.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 17, HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DISTRICT OF PORTO RICO, MAYAGUEZ, P. R., AUG. 27, 1898.

On relinquishing command to return to the United States, the Brigadier General Commanding desires to congratulate, and to return his heartfelt thanks to, the officers and soldiers of the Regular Brigade for their achievements and excellent conduct during the last eighteen days. Ordered by the Major General Commanding the Army to organize at Yauco and to proceed to Sabana Grande, San German, Mayaguez, and thence by way of Lares to Arecibo, and to drive out or capture all Spanish troops in the western part of Porto Rico, the brigade set out from the point first named on August 9. The garrison of Mayaguez, numbering some 1,300, of which about 900 were Regulars, constituted the bulk of these troops. They were driven with heavy losses, by our forces on the 10th, from a chosen position of great strength, near Hormigueros, and commanding our line of march, which they had occupied to check our advance and which gave to them an immense advantage in the contest. Overtaken by our advance troops under Lieut. Col. Burke, 11th Inf., on August 13, while crossing the Rio Prieto in their retreat towards Lares, they suffered great damage and were put to rout. The part of the force which reached Lares on the evening of the 13th, evacuated it the next day. Other small bodies of the enemy's troops, scattered through the remainder of this section of the island, either disbanded or joined in the general retreat. A mere squad, left at Aguadilla, was the only organized body that remained at its post. Thus the task set the brigade by the General-in-Chief had been practically accomplished, when early on August 14 notice of the directed suspension of hostilities was received. Nine towns, including the important seaport town of Mayaguez, and the country adjacent to them had been cleared of the enemy. Possession had been taken of many valuable buildings and much other property of the Spanish Government used for military purposes. One hundred and sixty-three prisoners, including a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, and three other officers had been captured. Our troops have continued to hold their advanced positions and outposts until now, when, peace being assured, all but a small fraction have been brought to comparatively comfortable camps near this city. The hardships endured on the march and at these outposts have been great. It is difficult to form an adequate conception of the distress which the soldier, especially the foot soldier, endures while toiling along in a deep column, exposed now to a tropical sun, and then to a drenching rain, carrying a burden that would overtax an ordinary man to carry even for a short distance. But it has been cheerfully borne by officers and men. Not a murmur has been heard despite the fact that nearly one-fourth of the strength of most organizations is on sick report, their ailments being directly caused by the exposure incident to this campaign. Less than three weeks have been occupied by the campaign, yet a bond of sympathy between officers and soldiers has been established that years of peace could not have engendered.

This order will be read at the head of each company, troop and battery.

By command of Brig. Gen. Schwan.

B. A. POORE, 1st Lieut., 6th Inf., A. G.

G. O. 35, DEPT. EAST, SEPT. 7, 1898.

Maj. John R. Myrick, 5th Art., is announced as Acting Judge Advocate of this Department. Maj. John R. Myrick, 5th Art., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as Muster-ling Officer of this Department. (S. O. 35, D. E., Sept. 7.)

G. O. 23, DEPT. COLORADO, SEPT. 2, 1898.

Maj. William H. Comegys, Paymaster U. S. A., having reported in person in compliance with par. 48, S. O. 202, c. s. W. D., A. G. O., is announced as Chief Paymaster of this Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Sumner.

WM. J. VOLKMAR, A. A. G.

G. O. 10, DEPT. MISSOURI, SEPT. 3, 1898.

1st Lieut. William H. Hart, 7th Cav., A. D. C., is assigned to duty, temporarily, as Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at these Headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. Sumner.

WILLIAM H. HART, 1st Lieut., 7th Cav., A. D. C., A. A. G.



G. O. 130, W. D., A. G. O., SEPT. 7, 1898.

I. The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

It is ordered that a Quartermaster be stationed at each General Hospital for the purpose of giving transportation to soldiers who are sent home on sick furlough, and in every instance when the officer in charge of the hospital issues a furlough he should state on the furlough that under G. O. 114, Aug. 9, 1898, the soldier so furloughed is entitled to transportation and, in the judgment of the Surgeon the soldier should be furnished with sleeping-car accommodations, that fact will be stated, and when it so appears on the furlough the Quartermaster must not only issue transportation, but sleeping-car accommodations as well.

II. G. O. 130, Aug. 29, 1898, from this office, is so far amended as to place commissioned officers who belong to organizations furloughed for 60 days on waiting orders for the convenience of the Government for that period, instead of granting them leaves of absence.

III. In addition to the instructions contained in pars. 506 and 507, of the Regulations, and Circular 18, Sept. 2, 1897, from this office, relative to the issue of checks, it is required that hereafter each check drawn by a Disbursing Officer shall have placed on it the address of the officer drawing it.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 137, W. D., A. G. O., SEPT. 5, 1898.

The following temporary transfer of troops is ordered:

Cavalry.

The 3d Cav., from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Dept. of the East, to be stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Infantry.

The 3d Inf., from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Dept. of Dakota, to be stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn.

The 4th Inf., from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Dept. of the Lakes, to be stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

The 9th Inf., from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Dept. of the East, to be stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

The 13th Inf., from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Dept. of the East: Headquarters and Cos. A, C, G and H, to be stationed at Fort Porter, N. Y.; Cos. B, D and F, to be stationed at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and Cos. E, I, K, L and M, to be stationed at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

The 17th Inf., from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Dept. of the Lakes, to be stationed at Columbus Barracks, O.

The 20th Inf., from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Dept. of the Missouri, to be stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The 21st Inf., from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Dept. of the East, to be stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Commanding Generals of departments and camps will, by concerted action, arrange for and give such additional directions as may be necessary, and order further details with due regard to economy and the welfare of officers and men.

The transportation required by this order will be furnished by the Q. M. Department, and the Subsistence Department will take timely measures to provide the necessary travel rations and coffee money.

Commanding officers of regiments affected by this order will telegraph the date of departure to the Commanding General of the Department to which they are assigned, and will also telegraph to this office the hour of their departure and arrival.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V., commanding Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, accompanied by 1st Lieut. W. H. Hart, 7th Cav., A. D. C., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., Des Moines, Ia., and such other points in the Departments as may be necessary. (S. O. 88, D. Colo., Aug. 29.)

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe, U. S. V., is honorably discharged the service, to take effect Sept. 10. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following assignments of officers as special inspectors of the Q. M. Department, etc., are ordered: Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Chief Q. M. U. S. V., to duty as special inspector of the Q. M. Dept., and while so acting shall have the rank of Colonel. He will proceed to Washington, D. C. Maj. Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M., to duty as special inspector of the Q. M. Department, and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He will take station at Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. Jeremiah Z. Dare, A. Q. M. U. S. V., is assigned to duty in office of Q. M. General in charge of miscellaneous war claims growing out of the war with Spain, etc., and while so acting shall have the rank of Major. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

Capt. Thomas Swobe, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed at once to Montauk Point, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

Maj. Charles H. McCoubert, Q. M. U. S. A., will proceed to Baltimore, Md., on official business. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, A. Q. M. U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Ralph P. Howell, C. S. U. S. V., is honorably discharged, to take effect Sept. 10, 1898. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Henry H. Lee, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., having accepted his appointment as such, Aug. 17, 1898, is honorably discharged the service as Surgeon 1st Vermont Vol. Inf., with the rank of Major, to take effect Aug. 16, 1898. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

The following assignment are made: Hosp. Steward Gustav Knapp (appointed Aug. 29, 1898), to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Hosp. Steward Edward Costine (appointed Aug. 29, 1898), to Fort Brady, Mich.; Hosp. Steward Max Werner (appointed Aug. 29, 1898), to Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Hosp. Steward Angus McLeod (appointed Aug. 29, 1898), to Fort Monroe, Va. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

A. A. Surg. C. J. Bartlett is assigned to duty at the Division Field Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco. (S. O. 120, D. Cal., Aug. 27.)

Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surg. Gen., Chief Surg., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and inspect the regiment and post hospital at that post. (S. O. 70, D. L., Aug. 30.)

The following named medical officers are honorably discharged: Maj. Thomas C. Kimball, Chief Surg., U. S. V.; Maj. Edward Martin, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

A. A. Surg. Alfred Richards, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

A. A. Surg. Charles J. Kenworthy, U. S. A., will report at Camp Wikoff, for duty. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

Col. Charles C. Byrne, Chief Surg., will proceed to Camp Black, Hempstead, N. Y., and make an inspection of the hospitals thereat. (S. O. 200, D. E., Sept. 3.)

A. A. Surg. Raphael Echeverria and Eduardo C. Pöey, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

A. A. Surg. J. M. Lindsley, U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

A. A. Surg. John A. Towner, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, for duty. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

Maj. Peter D. MacNaughton, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

A. A. Surg. Eugene W. Davis, U. S. A., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

A. A. Surg. Henry B. Lee, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas W. Jackson, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

A. A. Surg. William R. S. George, U. S. A., will proceed to Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Maj. Peter D. MacNaughton, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty: Samuel S. Rodman, from Frankfort, Ky.; Donald P. McCord, from St. Louis, Mo. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

Maj. R. Stansbury Sutton, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., is honorably discharged. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

A. A. Surg. Stanley Warren, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

Hosp. Stew. William C. Livingston will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

A. A. Surg. Raphael Echeverria, U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa for duty. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Majs. Edward B.

Moseley, Surg. U. S. A.; W. S. H. Matthews, Surg. 51st Ia. Vol. Inf., and Capt. R. M. Kirby Smith, Asst. Surg. 1st Tenn. Vol. Inf., is hereby appointed to convene at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1, to investigate the origin and spread of disease at Camp Merritt, this city, and Camp Merriam, Presidio Reservation. (S. O. 122, D. Cal., Aug. 30.)

Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the Division Field Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 124, D. Cal., Sept. 2.)

A. A. Surg. Henry H. Pelton will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and report for duty. (S. O. 205, D. E., Sept. —.)

Capt. Thomas O. Raymond, U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Board of Medical Officers instituted by par. 2, S. O. 122, c. s. D. Cal., vice Maj. W. S. H. Matthews, Surg. 51st Ia. Vol. Inf., hereby relieved. (S. O. 123, D. Cal., Aug. 31.)

Capt. W. W. Roblee, Asst. Surg. 7th Cal. Vol. Inf., is relieved from duty with the 3d Battalion, 23d U. S. Inf., and will rejoin his regiment, and Capt. Ira Ladd, Asst. Surg. 7th Cal. Vol. Inf., is assigned to temporary duty with the 3d Battalion, 23d U. S. Inf. (S. O. 123, D. Cal., Aug. 31.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., U. S. A., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., St. Simons Island, Ga., Fort Clinch and St. Francis Barracks and Key West, Fla., and pay the troops stationed at those places. (S. O. 98, D. J., Aug. 31.)

Maj. Fred N. Rix, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., now at Jacksonville, Fla., sick, will proceed to his station in Atlanta, Ga., as soon as he is authorized to travel by his physician. (S. O. 98, D. G., Aug. 31.)

Payments of troops in the Department of the Gulf on the muster of Aug. 31, 1898, will be made by Maj. William B. Dwight, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., as follows: At Mobile and Fort Morgan, Ala.; New Orleans and Jackson Barracks, La.; Forts Barrancas and Pickens, Fla.; Forts Bliss, Brown, McIntosh and Ringgold, and Camp at Corpus Christi, Tex. (S. O. 98, D. G., Aug. 31.)

The orders directing the payment of clerks and messengers at Department of Colorado Headquarters, by Maj. Canby, is amended to direct Maj. Junius G. Sanders, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to make said payment. (S. O. 89, D. Colo., Aug. 30.)

Maj. Webster C. Weiss, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Lexington, Ky., on pay service. (S. O. 101, D. G., Sept. 3.)

Maj. R. R. Wright, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will pay the troops stationed at St. Simons Island, Ga., instead of Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., U. S. A. He will proceed upon this duty at once and upon completion thereof will proceed to Columbia, S. C., and commence the payments assigned him. (S. O. 101, D. G., Sept. 3.)

Maj. J. S. Wither, Chief Paymr. of the Department, will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver barracks, Wash., and return, on Sept. 1, 1898, for payment of clerks and messengers. (S. O. 136, D. Colo., Aug. 25.)

The following assignment of Paymasters is made for payment of troops in the Department of Columbia: Maj. John S. Wither, Chief Paymr., at Vancouver barracks, Wash., and Light Battery B, Oregon Vols., at Portland, Ore., Boise Barracks and Fort Sherman, Idaho. Maj. B. W. Colner, Addl. Paymr., at Fort Sherman, Idaho. Maj. J. S. Wither, at Fort Sherman, Wash., Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Camps at Dyea and Wrangell, Alaska. (S. O. 136, D. Colo., Aug. 25.)

The following named officers of the Pay Department will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and pay the troops stationed at that point and in camps adjacent thereto on the muster of Aug. 31, 1898: Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr., U. S. A., in charge; Majs. George A. Vandegrift, William J. Cowden, Clifford Arrick, S. Heath Tyler, Henry J. May, Charles B. Marsh and Glen H. Logan, Addl. Payms., U. S. V. On completion of this duty the officers named, except Maj. Tyler, will proceed to Lexington, Ky., and pay the troops stationed at that point and in camps adjacent thereto on the muster of Aug. 31, 1898. Maj. Tyler will remain at Huntsville until further orders for the purpose of paying accounts. (S. O. 98, D. G., Aug. 31.)

Payments of troops in the Department of the Gulf will be made by the following Additional Paymasters, U. S. V.: By Maj. Manly B. Curry, at Sullivan's Island, Camps at Lands End and Hilton Head, S. C., and Tybee Island, Ga.; by Maj. Otto Becker at Camps near Lithia Springs and Waco, Ga.; by Maj. Newton J. Foote at Fort Point, Galveston, Houston, Forts Sam Houston and Clark, and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; by Maj. Seymour Howell at Fort McPherson, Ga.; by Maj. R. R. Wright at Augusta and Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and Columbia, S. C.; by Maj. John R. Lynch at Camps near Newnan and Griffin, Ga. (S. O. 98, D. G., Aug. 31.)

The following named officers of the Pay Department will proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., and Chickamauga Park, Ga., and pay the troops stationed at that point and in camps adjacent thereto on the muster of Aug. 31, 1898: Majs. George T. Holloway, James B. Kenner, William R. Graham and Henry H. Twombly, Addl. Payms., U. S. V. Majs. Joseph S. Wilkins and Frederick Bostwick, Addl. Payms., U. S. V., are relieved from further duty at Chattanooga, and will proceed from that point to Chickamauga Park, and pay the troops stationed there, and on the arrival of Maj. Holloway with his force they will report to him for further duty. On completion of the payments at Camp Thomas, all the officers named will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., to assist in the payment of troops at that place, and at camps adjacent thereto. Majs. Winfield M. Clark and John C. Krause, Addl. Payms., U. S. V., now at Jacksonville, will, with the assistance of the Paymasters heretofore directed to report to Maj. Clark, pay the troops stationed at that point and in camps adjacent thereto on the muster of Aug. 31, 1898. (S. O. 98, D. G., Aug. 31.)

Par. 31, S. O. 205, Aug. 31, 1898, W. D., is amended so as to direct Maj. Daniel W. Arnold, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to take charge of the payments therein ordered, instead of Maj. John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., U. S. A., who is hereby relieved, and to direct that the other officers therein named report to Maj. Arnold and assist him in the payments instead of Maj. Muhlenberg, who will proceed to Porto Rico on the steamer Yucatan, sailing from New York City, N. Y., on Sept. 7, 1898, and there pay the U. S. troops. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

The following named officers will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report to Maj. John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., U. S. A., not later than Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1898, and proceed with him to Porto Rico: Majs. Fred T. Jones, Hiram L. Pratt and Moses R. Doyon, Addl. Payms., U. S. V. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

Par. 39, S. O. 171, July 22, 1898, W. D., is amended to read as follows: Maj. George W. Flashback, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will report at once to Maj. Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., U. S. A., and proceed with him, via New York City, N. Y., to Santiago, and return to his station at Washington, D. C. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

Maj. John R. Lynch, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for the purpose of paying accounts of officers and men. (S. O. 101, D. G., Sept. 3.)

Maj. Daniel W. Arnold, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will take station at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

Payment of troops will be made by Additional Paymasters, U. S. V., as follows: By Maj. Ralph Hartzell, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; by Maj. Jonas M. Cleland, the 15th Ind., at Indianapolis, Ind.; by Maj. Edward A. Bigelow, the 7th Ill., at Chicago, Ill.; by Maj. Beecher B. Ray, the 4th Wis., at Camp Douglas, Wis. (S. O. 70, D. L., Sept. 6.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., via Annapolis, Ala., on business pertaining to the Signal Corps. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the U. S. Vol. Signal Corps are made: Capt. Asbery W. Yancey, from Washington to Omaha, Neb., for duty in charge of the Signal Corps exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition; Capt. Robert S. Thompson, from Tampa to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty with the 14th Signal Corps Co.; 1st Lieut. Rolfe B. Oglesbee, from Annapolis, Ala., to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty with the 14th Signal Corps Co.; 2d Lieut. Meldrum Gray is assigned to the 14th Signal Corps Co. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Maxfield, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., on business pertaining to the Signal Corps of the Army. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

Capt. Charles E. Fellow, U. S. V. Signal Corps, is honorably discharged, to take effect Sept. 10. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

The leave granted Post Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, U. S. A., is extended one month. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Clough Overton, 1st Cav., is extended seven days. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

Maj. Godfrey H. Macdonald, Chief Ord. Officer, U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant, 1st U. S. Cav.), is honorably discharged as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. V., only, on tender of resignation, to take effect Aug. 18, 1898. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

##### 2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

The funeral of the late Pvt. James Eckerson, 1st Cav., took place with military honors Sept. 1, at Washington Barracks.

##### 4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, Addl. 4th Cav., is extended eight days. (S. O. 123, D. Cal., Aug. 31.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Sick leave for one month is granted Maj. Eugene D. Dimmick, 5th Cav. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., 5th Cav., is further extended one month. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. William T. Littlebrant, R. Q. M., 7th Cav., will proceed from Fort Du Chesne, Utah, to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty. (S. O. 88, D. Colo., Aug. 29.)

2d Lieut. C. R. Day, 7th Cav., will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, for duty. (S. O. 88, D. Colo., Aug. 29.)

Capt. Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (S. O. 87, D. Colo., Aug. 25.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. G. E. Mitchell, 7th Cav. (Fort Apache, Ariz.) (S. O. 88, D. Colo., Aug. 29.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

The leave for fourteen days granted to 2d Lieut. Samuel F. Dallam, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D., is extended two days. (S. O. 112, D. D., Aug. 29.)

Capt. Parker W. West, 8th Cav., will return to duty at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

2d Lieut. Edward L. King, 8th Cav., is relieved from duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. V., and will report to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., commanding Dept. of Santiago, for duty as A. D. C. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

##### 1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Battery G, 1st U. S. Art., was ordered Aug. 30, except one officer with a guard and the sick, to Ardmore, Indian Territory, to go into camp in that vicinity. (S. O. 99, D. G., Sept. 1.)

Battery D (Duvall's), 1st U. S. Art., is relieved from duty at Fort St. Philip, and will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for station. (S. O. 102, D. G., Sept. 5.)

Maj. J. L. Thierion, 1st Art., is granted 7 days' leave. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 31.)

The leave for seven days, taken under A. R. 45, by Capt. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., is extended three days. (S. O. 201, D. E., Sept. 5.)

Sergeant E. Blake, Light Battery K, 1st Art., died Aug. 31 at Greenpoint, N. Y.

Sergeant P. Ganson, D. 2d Art., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant General. (Fort Adams, Sept. 2.)

##### 2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

2d Lieut. H. T. West, 2d Art., is appointed Post Q. M. (Fort Constitution, Aug. 31.)

Sergeant R. E. Pate, H. 2d Art., is detailed Post Exchange Steward. (Fort Trumbull, Sept. 1.)

1st Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Plum Island, N. Y., via New London, to carry out special instructions from the Department Commander. (S. O. 202, D. E., Sept. 5.)

2d Lieut. E. B. Marindale, Jr., 2d Art., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Trumbull, Sept. 4.)

Corps. P. J. Kilrain and W. Bowe, B. 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art., is designated as Summary Court. (Fort Warren, Sept. 7.)

Corps. A. Kirkbride, E. Pederson, E. J. Heal, A. T. Howland and C. E. Thayer, E. 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

##### 4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. L. S. Miller, 4th Art., is detailed Post Q. M. (Sheridan's Magin, Aug. 30.)

Corp. H. Maguire, A. 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Sergeant Gordon Stanton, M. 4th Art., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant General. (Battery Point, Del., Sept. 1.)

Corp. Noah Bennett, H. 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Sergeant J. Welby, M. 4th Art., is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Battery Point, Del., Sept. 3.)

1st Lieut. W. S. Alexander, 4th Art., will rejoin at Battery Point, Del. (Battery Point, Del., Sept. 5.)

2d Lieut. G. Williams, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Delaware for duty. (Battery Point, Del., Sept. 5.)

##### 5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Capt. W. H. Coffin, 5th Art., is appointed Summary Court Officer. (Washington Barracks, Aug. 24.)

The funeral of Pvt. Winters, M. 5th Art., took place with military honors Aug. 31.

Leave for 6 days is granted 1st Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art. (Fort Wadsworth, Sept. 1.)

Corps. J. Pessie and R. Bradshaw, L. 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

##### 6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Par. 3, S. O. 100, c. s. D. G., directing Battery A, 6th U. S. Art., to proceed from Fort Clinch to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., for station, is revoked. (S. O. 101, D. G., Sept. 3.)

2d Lieut. W. B. Pershing, 6th Art., will perform the duties of Adjutant and Recruiting Officer. (Fort Hancock, Aug. 31.)

2d Lieut. R. H. McMaster, 6th Art., having been assigned to other duty by S. O. 198, detailing him for mustering duty at Niantic, Conn., is revoked. (S. O. 201, D. E., Sept. 5.)



and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., and take station. (S. O. 203, D. E., Sept. 7.)  
Sergeant W. H. Knapp, 7th Art., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant General. (Fort Preble, D. C., 4.)  
1st Lieut. H. D. Todd, Jr., 7th Art., is appointed Ordnance Officer. (Fort Schuyler, Sept. 7.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

The sick leave granted Capt. Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Sept. 1.)  
The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. William Brooke, 4th Inf. (now 1st Lieutenant), is extended two months. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.

2d Lieut. Louis H. Gross, 6th Inf., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for medical treatment. (W. D., Sept. 3.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM M. WHEERY.

The following transfers are made in the 8th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Fredrik L. Knudsen, from Co. L to Co. B; 1st Lieut. George W. Ruthers, from Co. B to Co. L. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Maj. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., will proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. William H. Williams, 12th Inf., is extended four days. (S. O. 102, D. G., Sept. 5.)  
Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Frank S. Cocheu, 12th Inf. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

1st Sergt. John Green, Co. K, 13th U. S. Inf., is transferred as private to Co. E, 21st U. S. Inf. (W. D., Sept. 1.)  
1st Lieut. Peter C. Harris, G. M., 13th U. S. Inf., will proceed from Fort Porter, N. Y., to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., and join his regiment. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEO. M. RANDALL.

Maj. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, under special instructions, and from thence join his regiment at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMILTON S. HAWKINS.  
The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 20th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward H. Martin, 21st U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Sept. 1.)  
Capt. Charles M. Truitt, 21st Inf., is honorably discharged as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. V., only, upon tender of resignation. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

#### 23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to leave the limits of the Department and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William C. Manning, 23d Inf. (S. O. 103, D. G., Sept. 6.)

#### ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet, at Dept. of California, Aug. 29. The Board will be governed by a letter of instructions from Headquarters. Detail: Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E.; Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art., and Eugene T. Wilson, Vol. Signal Corps. (S. O. 120, D. Cal., Aug. 27.)

#### MUSTERING OUT OFFICERS.

Capt. Walter Howe, 4th Art., Fort Washington, is appointed Mustering Officer, and 2d Lieut. H. H. McMaster, 6th Art., Fort McHenry, is appointed A. A. G. M., A. G. and G. Officer, and will proceed to Nanticoke, Conn., for the purpose of furloughing for thirty days and mustering out of the U. S. service, at expiration of that period, the 1st Conn. Vol. Inf. and Light Battery A, 1st Conn. Vol. Art. (S. O. 108, D. E., Sept. 1.)

Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., Mustering Officer of the Department, is detailed to complete the muster-out of Light Battery A, Ore. Vols., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (S. O. 137, D. Colo., Aug. 26.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of 2d Lieutenants recently appointed from civil life, (to rank from July 9, 1898), are announced: William K. McCue, 1st Inf.; Henry Sollett Wygant, 3d Inf.; Wiley Howell, 4th Inf.; William A. Talcott, Jr., 7th Inf.; Easton Rutledge Gibson, 9th Inf.; William Sloan Simpson, 10th Inf.; Campbell E. Babcock, 12th Inf.; William H. Jordan, Jr., 18th Inf., and William H. Oury, 23d Inf. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., Sept. 6. Detail: Maj. William F. Spurgin, 23d Inf.; Capt. Charles B. Hall, 19th Inf.; Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, O. D.; 1st Lieut. Samson L. Faison, 1st Inf.; George F. Landers, 4th Art.; Jay J. Morrow, C. E., and Douglas E. Duval, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. George Blakely, 2d Art.; David M. King, 4th Art.; Matthew C. Smith, 2d Cav., and Charles H. Paine, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Canby, Wash., at 10 o'clock a. m., Aug. 30, 1898. Detail: Maj. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art.; Capt. John Cooke, Heavy Art. Cal. Vols.; 1st Lieut. George A. Skinner, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; Samuel W. Ray, Heavy Art. Cal. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Edwin O. Sarrett, 3d Art.; Charles C. King, Heavy Art. Cal. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Kenneth Morton, 3d Art.; J. A. (S. O. 157, D. Colo., Aug. 25.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Meade, S. D., Sept. 8. Detail: Maj. Almond B. Wells, 8th Cav., and Robert J. Gibson, Med. Dept.; Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert J. Duff, Adjt. 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George W. Kirkpatrick, 8th Cav.; John M. Morgan, 8th Cav.; Abraham G. Lott, 8th Cav., and Samuel F. Dailam, 8th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 113, D. D., Aug. 31.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Sullivan Island, S. C., Sept. 6. Detail: Lieut. Col. Jacob B. Rawles, 1st U. S. Art.; Capt. Edward Anderson, S. C. Vol. Art.; 1st Lieut. Milford P. Harmon, G. M., 1st U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. John M. Ward, S. C. Vol. Art.; Richard H. Allan, S. C. Vol. Art.; Hudson T. Patten, 1st U. S. Art., and Elmer J. Wallace, 1st U. S. Art., and 2d Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 1st U. S. Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 90, D. G., Sept. 1.)

G. C. M., Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 12. Detail: Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art.; William B. Homer, Albert Todd, Adam Slaker and Charles E. Satterlee, 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. William F. Stewart, Jr., 1st Art.; Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 7th Art.; J. A. (S. O. 204, D. E., Sept. 8.)

#### VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

##### INFANTRY.

Co. G (Lapowski's), 3d Texas Vol. Inf., is relieved from duty at St. Simons Island, Ga., and will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for station. (S. O. 100, D. G., Sept. 2.)  
Sick leave for one month, with permission to leave the limits of the Department, is granted 1st Lieut. Bradley J. Wooten, 2d North Carolina Vol. Inf. (S. O. 100, D. G., Sept. 2.)

Capt. David Clark, 2d North Carolina, will proceed to St. Simons Island, Ga., for duty. (S. O. 102, D. G., Sept. 5.)  
1st Lieut. Wilson T. Davidson, Asst. Surg. 3d Texas, will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (S. O. 102, D. G., Sept. 5.)

The 15th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. is relieved from duty at Sheridan's Point, Va., and Fort Washington, Md., and will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., and report to the Commanding General of the 2d Army Corps for duty. (S. O. 190, D. E., Sept. 2.)

The 2d Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., preparatory to being furloughed for 30 days and mustered out at the expiration of that period. Upon arrival in Philadelphia the regimental commander will place his regi-

ment in quarters at the 2d Regiment Armory. (S. O. 190, D. E., Sept. 2.)

The battalion of the 2d Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., now at Pengrove, N. J., will proceed to Montchanin, Del. The regiment will there be prepared for furlough for thirty days and subsequent muster out. (S. O. 201, D. E., Sept. 5.)

The 201st, 202d and 203d Regts., New York Vol. Inf., will proceed from Camp Black, Hempstead, L. I., to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn. (S. O. 201, D. E., Sept. 5.)  
1st Lieut. George H. Clark, Adjutant 201st New York Vol. Inf., is detailed as Mustering Officer, to make enlistments in the field of band and field musicians to fill actual vacancies in the regiment. (S. O. 203, D. E., Sept. 7.)

1st Lieut. F. L. Pinks, 15th Pa., is detailed Post Adjutant. (Sheridans Point, Va., Aug. 30.)

#### HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following officers having resigned were honorably discharged on the dates given:

Capt. Charles B. Staats, 1st New York; Capt. T. W. Bookhart, 1st North Carolina; Capt. Hugh J. Barren, 60th New York; 2d Lieut. Howard M. Morris, 7th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Matley, 1st U. S. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. George Waters, Light Battery C, Pennsylvania; 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Munroe, Battalion Adjutant, 50th Iowa; 1st Lieut. Frank E. Norrell, 4th Illinois; 1st Lieut. Charles Ahrensbeck, 2d Texas; 1st Lieut. Louis V. Schutz, 1st Connecticut; 2d Lieut. James E. Van Houten, 1st New Jersey; 2d Lieut. Howard A. Richmond, 1st Rhode Island; 2d Lieut. C. C. Baldwin, 2d Louisiana; Capt. Martin Laubscher, 1st Conn., Sept. 2.

Capt. John R. Blake, 12th N. Y.; D. P. Henry, 14th N. Y.; 1st Lieut. John J. Bergen, 14th N. Y.; Charles W. Bridges, 14th N. Y.; John B. Holland, 3d N. Y.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Hazenbush, 1st Ga.; Frederick G. S. Smith, 3d Conn.; Frank C. Hatch, 2d Ohio. (Sept. 3.)

Par. 7, S. O. 171, July 22, 1898, W. D., is amended by striking out Dunn Loring, Va., as one of the important depots at which officers of the Subsistence Department are assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

The Navy Department desires that all vessels that won fame in the war with Spain shall be kept by the Government. The board considering what disposition should be made of the auxiliary ships bought or chartered during the war is now at work and has already recommended the selling of a number of vessels. The defence fleet of auxiliary craft has now disappeared, the vessels disposed of, and the officers and men discharged. But there are a number of boats like the Gloucester which, though bought for temporary use and for service that was not expected to be very warlike, have made a lasting reputation, and will forever remain as glorious names in the annals of the American Navy. To sell these ships the Navy Department thinks would be a misfortune.

No further additions to the fleet under Admiral Dewey will be made as the Washington authorities do not consider it necessary to add to the strong force now under his command. Unless the Admiral should ask for reinforcements, which he is not expected to do, the present squadron on the Asiatic Station will continue without other ships to represent American interests in those waters. It was said at the Department that there was not any suggestion or thought of sending a strong fleet to the Philippines to be there at the time the findings of the Peace Commission should be made public. Spain has no war vessel that could stand against Dewey's present fleet, or any indeed that the Government would care to risk outside of the Mediterranean. It is the opinion of naval authorities here that in the event of the renewal of hostilities the next naval fighting would be along the Spanish coast and not in the Pacific. A quick and decisive blow at the Spaniards at home would, it is believed, put a quietus on the war party of Madrid.

It is said that President McKinley has determined to go to the fountain head for information concerning the treatment of the troops in the field. He will not be content with the reports of the regimental and other officers alone, but will give the private soldiers a chance to tell their side of the story. Several privates who have seen service at Santiago, where the conditions are reported to have been worse than anywhere else, were at the White House lately and were questioned by Assistant Secretary Cortelyou. He wanted to know all the details, how much food was furnished, if the sick were properly cared for, and other things too numerous to mention. He learned that nothing was cooked on the night previous to the battle of July 3, and the soldiers were without food except what they had in their haversacks, as it was out of the question to cook just before the battle, because the fires used in doing so would have disclosed to the enemy the exact position of the American troops and attracted their fire. The President will continue these inquiries through his secretary until he has made up his mind what course he should pursue as to ordering an investigation into the conduct of the War Department.

No selection has yet been made to fill the vacancy at the Mare Island Navy Yard caused by the death of Admiral Kirkland, but the naval gossip seems to concede that the selection will go to Commodore Watson, now flying his flag from the Newark. The Commodore is said to be desirous of exchanging his place at sea for one on shore, which carries greater rank and authority. If he wishes the detail he will no doubt receive it, although the assignment cannot be determined upon definitely until after Secretary Long returns to Washington. The Commodore is now near Santiago, where he has been examining the wrecks of the sunken Spanish ships, and it is probable that he will remain there until the Department decides whether to continue the work of saving them. Capt. C. S. Cotton, formerly commanding the Yale, has been ordered to duty as Captain of the Mare Island Navy Yard and will report there about Sept. 15.

Camp Wikoff was shocked by the death by drowning of Thomas H. Wheeler, son of General Joseph Wheeler, and 2d Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, 1st Cav. Young Wheeler was a Naval Cadet in his second year. He was 17 years of age, was a fine young fellow and had made a host of friends. Lieut. Kirkpatrick was from Virginia. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant on June 12, 1896. The young men went to the beach for surf bathing, and late in the afternoon their clothes were found on the shore, and after midnight their bodies were recovered. Not only General Wheeler, but his son, Joseph Wheeler, Jr., and three daughters were at the camp and are prostrated with grief.

Lieut. Morton Fitz. Smith, 20th Inf., Aide-de-Camp on Major General Bates's staff, is seriously ill at his home in Grand Rapids, Mich., with Cuban fever. He was taken sick at Santiago Aug. 7 and sailed on the Yale for Montauk Point Aug. 19.

Brigadier General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has completed the purchase for his Department of Fishers Island, covering 230 acres, for which the Government paid \$173,000.

#### MUSTER OUT OF VOLUNTEERS.

The following Volunteer troops were on Sept. 4 designated for muster out by the War Department: 1st and 2d Alabama, 1st Arkansas, 6th and 7th California, Light Battery A and 1st Connecticut, 1st District of Columbia, Battery A and Battery B, Georgia Light Art., 1st, 5th and 7th Inf., 1st Cav. and Battery A, Illinois; 27th, 28th, 157th, 158th, 159th Indiana; 50th, 52d Inf., and 5th and 6th Iowa Batteries; 22d Kansas, Troops A and B, Kentucky Cav.; 1st Inf., Light Batteries A, B, and C, Louisiana; 1st Massachusetts; 1st Maine Inf.; Batteries B, C, and D, Maine Heavy Art.; 5th Maryland; 2d 9th and 1st Massachusetts; 32d, 33d and 34th Michigan; 12th and 14th Minnesota; 2d Mississippi Inf.; 1st, 3d and 5th Missouri Inf., and Light Battery A, Missouri; 2d Nebraska Inf.; Battalion Nevada Inf.; 1st New Hampshire Inf.; 1st and 2d New Jersey Inf.; 2d, 3d, 8th, 9th, 14th, 65th and 71st New York Inf., and Troops A and C, New York Cav.; 1st North Carolina Inf.; 1st, 3d, 5th and 7th Ohio Inf., 1st Ohio Cav., and 1st Battalion Ohio Light Art.; Batteries A and B, Oregon Light Artillery; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th and 18th Pennsylvania Inf.; Philadelphia City Troop, Governor's Troop, Sheridan Troop, Batteries A, B, C, Pennsylvania Light Art.; Light Batteries A and B, Rhode Island; 2d and 4th Texas; 1st Vermont, 2d and 3d Virginia; Battalion Washington Inf.; 1st and 2d Wisconsin Inf. and Wisconsin Light Battery; 1st and 3d U. S. Vol. Cav., and 1st U. S. Vol. Inf.

#### CAMP WIKOFF.

Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, a well known physician of New York, furnishes the "Herald" of Wednesday with a report of his observations at the Montauk Camp. He makes the suggestion which was made in the "Army and Navy Journal" some weeks ago, which is that Camp Wikoff should be treated as an invalid camp, and all those who are in hospitals furnished with the food and medical attendance proper to convalescents. Dr. Stimson agrees with sanitary experts in the opinion that it is very unsafe to drink water obtained from wells sunk into the soil of the camp unless it is distilled. We are told that the camp has been supplied with a filter costing \$7,000. No filter is of any value for freeing water from disease germs, however effective it may be in freeing it from the grosser impurities. Dr. Stimson reports that the hospital accommodation at Montauk is wholly inadequate; that there is a great lack of bed linen, and the medical attendance is insufficient. He says "a typhoid outbreak is possible, and adequate precautions are not being taken against it. What is the cause of this deplorable state of affairs? It is to be seen everywhere—feeble execution, defective organization, lack of foresight, dependence upon routine." Dr. Stimson signs his name to his statement, and whatever may be thought of this, it cannot be dismissed as an irresponsible newspaper statement. The belief that what he says, and what others say to the same effect, is true is working incalculable injury to the Army.

At the same time there is abundant evidence that the stories of suffering from want of food at Camp Wikoff are absolutely without foundation. In a letter of Sept. 6 to the New York "Sun" James W. Pickins, 47 West Nineteenth street, New York, says: "I have been in the camp for over a week endeavoring to find one soldier whose condition could possibly be bettered, and to-night I have returned home, my search having proved a total failure. At the request of several well-known New Yorkers of means, I went to Camp Wikoff to aid as many as possible of the 'starving soldiers.' I was amply provided with money and orders on some of the leading grocers in New York. Aside from my railroad fare and hotel bills, I have not expended one cent, nor have I made use of a single order. To have done so would have been like 'carrying coals to Newcastle.' I found the commissary tent of every company not only full but even unable to hold the supplies furnished by the Subsistence Department. Col. J. P. Weston, the Chief Commissary, and Maj. J. H. Duval, Purchasing Commissary, very kindly took me through the storehouse. There I found, piled to the roof, case after case of peaches, apples, apricots, pears, both canned and evaporated, oatmeal, soup, eggs, corn, peas, Lima beans, ham, pickles, butter, cocoa, dried fish, lemons and oranges. In cars ready to be unloaded were ice and milk. I was told that one car of the former and 2,000 gallons of the latter are received daily. In addition to this the men receive a pound and a quarter of fresh meat and one pound of fresh bread each day. They also receive pork, bacon and salmon. Is this a diet on which a man is likely to starve? If it is true that some men in camp are hungry it is because of their inability, caused by sickness, to retain food. No sane person will visit Camp Wikoff and believe that there is a single neglected soldier there."

Maj. Wm. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf.; Capt. C. W. Taylor, 9th Cav., who was severely wounded in the neck at San Juan, and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. John Biddle, C. E.; Capt. Chas. H. Clark, Ordnance Dept.; Lieut. T. M. Corcoran, 6th Cav.; Lieut. R. D. Grady, 10th Cav., and Lieut. Chas. McQuiston, 4th Inf.; Lieut. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav.; Capt. Geo. O. Webster, 4th Inf., and Maj. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf., are spending brief leaves of absence at the Grand.

Lieut. William C. Rogers, 7th U. S. Inf., is ill with typhoid fever at his parents' residence in New York City. He is a grandson of the founder of the celebrated Rogers Locomotive Works. Lieut. Rogers suffered from a light attack of yellow fever in Cuba and typhoid developed after his return home.

Not only the glory but the very existence of Camp Alger has departed, the last regiment, the 3d Virginia, having left the camp Sept. 8 for Richmond, Va., where it was mustered out. Headquarters were removed to Camp Meade. Only 30 sick remain on the old ground.

Capt. A. S. Barker, U. S. N., had a conference with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen on Sept. 9, regarding the projected trip of the Oregon to the Pacific Station. Capt. Barker will command her on the voyage, but no time has been fixed for her departure.

Maj. F. J. Ives, Medical Director on General Bates's staff, on Thursday, visited Harrisburg, Pa., for the purpose of attending his brother, E. B. Ives, Chief Signal Officer, 2d Army Corps, who has just returned ill from Porto Rico. Mrs. F. J. Ives will retain her temporary home at 51 West Twenty-fifth street, New York.

Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, U. S. N., reports from Manila that, aside from the small gunboats which have been raised and put into the service of Admiral Dewey, none of the Spanish ships of war engaged in the battle of Manila Bay is likely to be raised.



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marked "G. W. K. U. S. Army," also one plain wooden chest  
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S. S. "Seneca," on trip of said ship with wounded, about middle of  
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In an article on "American Social Forces," the Lon-  
don "Spectator" tells us that "The equipment of whole  
regiments of volunteers by rich people is certainly as sig-  
nificant, as is the power of the Trust in politics." As  
no regiment has been equipped by rich people, it is diffi-

cult to understand the significance. Col. Astor did equip  
a single battery, but this is the extent to which this ex-  
pression of patriotism has gone.

No reports have been forwarded to the Army Depart-  
ment of Ordnance in regard to the efficiency of the  
Krag-Jorgensen rifle as shown in the operations before  
Santiago. General Flagler and his assistants are ex-  
ceedingly pleased with the work done by this gun and  
say that the lack of official reports shows that no offi-  
cer has any fault to find. The wisdom of the adoption  
of this gun in preference to the Mauser has, according  
to the Ordnance Officers, been proved throughout the  
entire campaign.

In an article in the "Medical News," Dr. S. W. Ab-  
bott says: "I recall very well a skirmish in September,  
1864, when my regiment was drawn up in a cornfield  
in Virginia, when the men were all partaking of the  
green corn without cooking it, pulling from the stalks and  
eating it rapidly, to satisfy hunger. Upon each of these  
hills of corn there was a vine having a large and fine  
appearing fruit, the fruit of the passion flower. Maj.  
Sargent, who was in command being a good botanist,  
stated his belief that these must have been planted to  
serve as a food supply. So we partook of them freely  
and without harm." Maj. Sargent had evidently never  
gathered "May pops," as a boy in Southern fields, or half  
broken his back in trying to hoe them up, or he never  
would have suspected anybody of "planting them as a  
food supply."

We hear with great regret that the Queen Regent of  
Spain is showing in a marked degree the effects of the  
fatigues and anxieties which the war and the internal  
condition of Spain have brought upon her. She has  
been most constant in the performance of her onerous  
duties, and is obliged to satisfy many social obligations  
in addition to the pressing political cares of her high  
office. Queen Maria Christina brought to the Spanish  
throne not only a purity of life and elevation of char-  
acter that had been unknown in that disturbed seat for  
a century, with exception of the few months of the  
gentle Mercedes' reign, but she has exhibited a political  
acumen and devotion to the interests of her adopted  
people, as represented in her son, that give her a place  
with the celebrated queens of history. Her tact and  
administrative ability are wonderful, and if the dis-  
turbances in Cuba had not arisen she would have  
brought the warring Spanish parties to a patriotic condi-  
tion of unity that could not have failed to give their  
country greater peace and prosperity than it has known  
for a hundred years. Up to a year ago her Majesty  
was described as tall and slender, blonde, with a most  
winning and gracious manner. She has not lost her  
kindness, but a graver and even heartbroken expression  
is said to tell of the cruel trials she has passed through.  
Though antagonists for the time, she is regarded with  
great respect and admiration by Americans who believe  
that if her people are led astray by the wiles of ambi-  
tious politicians they will throw away the best govern-  
ment their country has enjoyed since it was betrayed  
so brutally by Napoleon. She has the hearty sympathy  
and good will of all our people, and if in the approach-  
ing negotiations for peace our Government can properly  
consider the interests of the young king which she has  
guarded so well, it will only express the true feeling of  
a generous people. The Queen does not attribute her  
troubles entirely to the American war, but chiefly to  
the ambitions of rivals to the throne who even stoop to  
attempts upon the life of the young king.

The actual work upon the large coaling station which  
the Government proposes locating at Pago Pago, will  
probably not begin under three months, as this time will  
be required to contract for the material and have it de-  
livered at San Francisco. Every part of the work that  
can be finished in this country will be made ready to be  
put together on its arrival on the island. This coaling  
station will be the first established by the Government  
on an outlying island, and as we have a perpetual cession  
from Samoa for the site the Department proposes to  
erect a station of permanent character and capable of  
providing speedily large quantities of coal for fleets op-  
erating in those waters. When the material is ready it  
will be forwarded in charge of two civil engineers, who  
will supervise the building of sheds, coal piers and ap-  
pliances for transferring coal. Pago Pago is admirably  
located for a coaling station, having a well protected har-  
bor of sufficient depth to admit ships of the heaviest  
draft. In addition to its coaling facilities the Navy De-  
partment may in time establish repair shops there, and  
possibly a large dock for the use of vessels on the Asiatic  
Station. Pago Pago is rather remote from Asiatic wa-  
ters, but it will be nearer than Hawaii, where the Navy  
will have another important and valuable station. Pago  
Pago, however, promises to be the first coaling station  
of the American Navy established far beyond the bound-  
aries of the United States. Pearl Harbor, near Hono-  
lulu, will be the next in importance, and after that  
Porto Rico, where in time another coaling station will be  
located. For twenty years or more this Government has  
considered the acquisition by purchase if necessary of  
some small island in the West Indies suitable for a  
coaling station, and only recently a resolution was pre-  
sented in the Senate by Mr. Lodge looking to the pur-  
chase of three Danish islands which could probably have  
been secured, had Congress been willing, for a few mil-  
lion dollars. With Porto Rico a part of the United  
States, the establishment of a station in the West In-  
dies is now assured and in the opinion of naval officers  
no better site exists than San Juan.



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## A NEW ARMY.

We are glad to learn there is considerable talk in the War Department of discharging from the service the entire Volunteer Army enlisted during the war, except the troops in Manila. Now that the actual fighting is at an end the Volunteers are clamoring to be mustered out, and show no inclination to serve either in Cuba or Porto Rico, as armies of occupation. The President, Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin are seriously considering the proposition of enlisting an entirely new Army for such duty. The plan as suggested is to discharge all the Volunteers in this country, Cuba and Porto Rico and give them another chance to enlist with the understanding that they will be either sent as part of the armies of occupation, or used for garrison duty in this country. It is believed that the majority of the troops under the command of Major General Lee would re-enlist, as they are especially anxious to be sent to Cuba. These troops have been so well cared for by their commanding officers that the war has in a manner been one long holiday.

No change will be made in the Volunteer Army in the Philippines. Those troops are now seeing actual service, and have expressed no desire to be discharged. Many changes are contemplated in regard to the disposition of the troops, which will be kept in the United States. Secretary Alger, accompanied by Surgeon General Sternberg and Quartermaster General Ludington, will begin next week an extended tour of inspection through the camps located in the South. General Alger will be joined in Cincinnati the latter part of the week by these two officers and they will visit in order the camps located at Lexington, Ky., Chickamauga Park, Huntsville and Jacksonville. General Sternberg will also go to Fortress Monroe, Charleston and Savannah for the purpose of arranging for the establishment of permanent military hospitals. It has been definitely decided to do away with all the military hospitals in the East and North and as soon as possible remove the patients to the South.

In regard to the future policy of the War Department as to camps, it may be stated upon good authority that no large bodies of troops will be encamped in one place, but the men will be established in camps of one or two brigades. It has been found that when such large numbers of men as 20,000 or 30,000 are camped together the health conditions become exceedingly poor. General Alger, on his trip, will outline this policy to the various commanding officers, and obtain their views as to the best places at which to encamp the brigades.

## THE QUARTERMASTER AT SANTIAGO.

Colonel Humphrey, Chief Quartermaster at Santiago during the recent campaign, arrived in Washington on Wednesday. He did not leave Cuba until all of the troops had embarked or were ready to embark for Montauk Point. Colonel Humphrey spoke of a great many extremely interesting experiences of the campaign and of the many difficulties which his Department had to overcome. In regard to the reports that the troops on the fighting line were not supplied with food, Colonel Humphrey said it was entirely the fault of the individual men. In many cases, he said, they threw away their haversacks containing their rations and it was impossible to send them more supplies on the short notice which was given to the Commissary and Quartermaster. In one case he unloaded a train of ammunition wagons and sent it to the rear for food. The Regular troops took more care and deposited their luggage at the rear under a guard, so that when the day ended the men were supplied with provisions. Colonel Humphrey emphatically denies that the Army which achieved such a glorious victory at Santiago is an Army of growlers, complaining of every inconvenience. The complaints, he said, do not come from the Army. There were some troops that had an extremely hard time, and the way they stood it is a great credit to them. Volunteers as well as Regulars took what came and did not complain. Colonel Humphrey's attention was drawn to the reports of friction be-

tween him and the Red Cross workers. He expressed surprise, and declared that there was no foundation for complaint. His relations with Miss Barton had been of the most pleasant character, and she had addressed to him a letter acknowledging the interest and co-operation he had shown in forwarding her work. Regarding the complaints that had been made of the condition of the transports which brought the soldiers home from Cuba, Colonel Humphrey declared that there was little truth in most of the stories, and asserted that he had done everything possible under the conditions existing at Santiago to make the men comfortable. As for the conditions there, he said: "We never knew how hard up we were until we returned to the United States."

## THE STRUGGLE IN CHINA.

It is rare to find a country exhibiting the radical fluctuations in its highest State policy which have been seen in China within the last month. A month ago the Emperor was ruling with his old tutor as chief advisor, and as the tutor was "reactionary," or, in other words, not in sympathy with foreign ideas, the outside barbarians were kept at a certain distance. Then the Empress An, the ex-Empress Regent, who had governed the Empire for a quarter of a century during the minority of two boy monarchs, but who legally had no vestige of power left, issued an edict deposing the tutor and giving the reins of power into the hands of Li Hung Chang, whom we all know from his visit to this country. Now the Emperor has risen in his turn and dismissed Li. The dispatches from Peking assume that this was done in answer to a remonstrance from the British Minister, who was concerned at the pro-Russian tendencies manifested by the restored Viceroy. Sir Claude Macdonald's wishes may have been made the excuse for the Emperor's exercise of power, but no one who knows anything of Chinese politics will give such an excuse as the real reason for a change of policy. China is governed for the Chinese dynasty and the personal advantage of high officials and the only guide to the intricacies of its policy is to be found in the welfare of the throne and its supporters. The Empire suffers from the loss of the one directing hand which guided its fortunes for a third of a century. Prince Kung, who died a year ago, was a man of force and originality, and though he experienced the vicissitudes of Oriental State policy more than once during his life, he always returned to power and guided his country's policy with a firm hand. His death has exhibited Li Hung Chang in his true colors as a trimmer who, though occupying the conspicuous place in the world's view, lacked the positive qualities which made Prince Kung the real director of national policy. Another great reputation is now at stake. The Empress An, who, as Regent, was the ostensible head of China from 1863 or 1864, until 1880, was obliged to retire when the Emperor reached his majority. She had always supported Prince Kung in his policy, and was known to be a woman of unusual sagacity and power. Whether she will be able to re-establish herself as the ruler of China no foreigner can tell. It is certain that the struggle in China is a contest between factions in the government more than between foreign powers that desire to profit by her troubles. There is but one Oriental method of settling such disputes when they become positively acute, and it is not impossible that within a few weeks we may hear that one or the other of the Imperial contestants has "left the Dragon Throne and ascended to be a guest on high."

The Naval Board of Bureau Chiefs decided on Thursday to distribute the contracts for torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats on practically the terms presented by a number of the firms. The sessions have been long and protracted, but there has never been any doubt but that a wide distribution of the work would be made. The Herreshoffs, whose agent was prevented from reaching Washington in time to present the firm's proposals at the formal opening, by two railway wrecks, have presented sufficient testimony to show that it was impossible for them to learn the nature of other firms' bids and the Judge Advocate General of the Navy having investigated the causes of the delay, has rendered a decision holding that the bids can be considered and on learning this officially the Board of Bureau Chiefs recommended on Thursday that two of the 26-knot boats be awarded to this firm. These vessels are to be of the highest obtainable rate of speed for their class and displacement. The twelve destroyers are to develop on speed trials not less than thirty knots an hour. The sixteen torpedo boats must be able to make not less than twenty-six knots an hour. All these vessels must be a part of the naval service in less than eighteen months from the day contracts are signed. Firms that will certainly be given contracts for boats, either of one class or the other, are the Bath Company, at Bath, Me.; the Harlan & Hollingworth yard at Wilmington, Del.; Neavey & Levy, of Philadelphia; the Fall River Company, of Fall River, Mass.; George Lawley, the Sparrows Point Steel Works, of Baltimore; the Richmond Locomotive Works, Lewis Nixon, of Elizabethport, N. J., and the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco. The remaining firms, while not finally disposed of, are believed to have but a slight chance of receiving awards. In making awards it is intended to give each firm only one class of boat, so that yards building destroyers will not be engaged also on the smaller and less speedy vessels. With this programme completed the Navy will have available for service within eighteen months fifty destroyers and torpedo boats, exclusive of additional boats that the next session of Congress will authorize.

Three years ago it had but two, the Cushing and Ericsson.

Examinations were held at the New York Navy Yard this week for the appointment of Assistant Surgeons, in which rank there are now three vacancies. For many years there has been a decided indifference on the part of the young doctors to enter the naval service, and until the war began at least a dozen vacancies in the lower grade always existed. It was difficult to induce young men to enter this branch of the service. The young Assistant Surgeons entering the Navy, are usually messed with the naval cadets in the junior officer's quarters on ship board. They are graduates of medicine and generally have taken degrees at well known institutions of learning. Being more advanced in years than their associates, it is but natural that they should find little companionship and interest in common with them, and for this reason life for the young doctor during his first year or two in the Navy is not always what it might be. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has repeatedly urged on Congress to allow Assistant Surgeons to mess in the wardroom and otherwise receive more consideration on shipboard. Such recommendations, however, have never led to any results, and the status of the young doctor is now what it always has been. When the war began over one thousand young doctors applied for appointment as Acting Assistant Surgeons, and of these but fifteen were selected. There was material, however, in abundance from which to select officers for the regular branch of the service and a number embraced the opportunity and now belong to the regular Navy Corps. Four of the Acting Assistants have already been honorably discharged and those who have served with State militia organizations will be mustered out with them. Probably within six weeks there will not be a medical man in the Navy who does not belong to the regular service.

As a result of the large reduction now going on in the Army, it has become necessary to make a change in the corps organization. At the present time there are eight corps in the Army and in selecting troops for discharge they have been taken indiscriminately from all the corps with the possible exception of the 8th at Manila. The corps have been greatly changed and broken up in consequence. It is the intention of the War Department to retain not more than 125,000 men in the service and for this Army it is believed three or four corps will be sufficient. The President, Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin have lately been considering a plan by which the troops can be organized in corps, each of which will have a given territorial assignment, where they can retain their corps organization throughout their service. General Lee's corps, now known as the 7th, will probably go to Cuba as a unit, and be incorporated into what will be known as the Department of Havana. Part of another corps will remain in Porto Rico, and a corps will be stationed in the Philippines. For the present it has been definitely decided not to order the Regulars back to their old stations west of the Mississippi.

The batteries for the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky are completed and ready for installation, except their mounts, which are being pushed forward with great haste at the Washington Gun Factory. By the time the vessels are ready the guns will have been tested and in readiness to be placed on shipboard. After six months of almost continuous night work at the factory in Washington a cessation in the long hours has been ordered. In the three relays nearly one thousand workmen were employed in the manufacture of all types of guns for the Navy, but the principal activity was concentrated upon the four, five and six-inch, which were required in large numbers for auxiliary ships purchased at the outbreak of the war. But for the fact that quite a number of these were in reserve owing to the foresight of Admiral Sampson, when he was Chief of Ordnance, it would have been impossible for the Navy to have met so promptly the call for rapid-fire ordnance. Even with the guns available there was an insufficient supply, and it was only the alacrity with which the naval factory responded that made it possible to supply the Government. To provide guns of these sizes it was necessary to postpone work upon the larger types for battleships, but now the factory will be employed for a while almost exclusively on the heavy calibers.

Chaplain J. P. McIntyre, late of the Oregon, whose remarks about Admiral Sampson and the Iowa aroused so much astonishment, will be called before a court martial to be assembled at Denver, Colo., where the offence was committed, and the witnesses are living. The Chaplain's conduct appears to meet with general condemnation and witnesses to his speech are volunteering freely. The Judge Advocate General of the Navy is formulating the charges. The court will be the first held in an interior city for the trial of a naval officer in many years, as it has invariably been the practice to court martial naval officers at some of the more important stations on the coast. The court will be composed of a Captain as president, Commanders and Lieutenant Commanders, and a number of Chaplains senior to McIntyre, and will be ordered to assemble probably about Sept. 20. Chaplain McIntyre is said to assert that he was not correctly reported and when informed that he would be court martialled he expressed great surprise and said that he had been misrepresented in the interviews. He also stated that he would be able to prove his conduct not to have been unbecoming an officer when he appears before the court.



## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 2.—Surg. Daniel M. Guiteras, retired, from Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction, New York, and ordered home.  
Capt. E. O. Maxson, given relative rank of Lieutenant Commander from Sept. 1.  
Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal, given relative rank of Lieutenant from Sept. 1.  
Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle, given relative rank of Commander from Sept. 1.  
Acting Gunner O. S. Vanderbeck, Carpenter J. D. Griffin and Acting Boatswain A. Ohmsen, orders detaching from the Columbia and ordering to the Yankee, and from the Yankee to the Richmond, revoked.  
Lieut. T. D. Griffin, from the Brooklyn to the Yosemite.  
Lieut. R. H. Milner, from the Brutus and ordered home.  
Paymr. L. G. Boggs, from the Columbia to home and waiting orders.  
Paymr. L. G. Boggs, to the Massachusetts.  
Paymr. T. S. Thompson, from the Massachusetts to home and settle accounts, and waiting orders.  
Paymr. T. S. Thompson, to the San Francisco as Fleet Paymaster.  
Pay Insp. R. P. Lisie, from the San Francisco to home and waiting orders.  
Capt. T. F. Jewell, to additional duty in command of the Columbia.  
P. A. Engr. J. H. Rowen, order detaching him from the Bancroft and granting leave for two months, is revoked.  
P. A. Engr. L. W. Wooster, retired, from duty at Michigan and to Recruiting Rendezvous at Chicago.  
Asst. Engr. E. P. Eckhardt, to the Massachusetts.  
Ensign F. Williams, from the Yale to home and granted leave for two weeks.  
Lieut. C. A. Clark, retired, from the Pensacola and ordered home.  
Paymr. L. C. Kerr, to additional duty, to take up accounts on the Columbia.  
Comdr. J. J. Brice, retired, detached as Captain of Navy Yard, Mare Island, and to duty in the Yale.  
Capt. C. S. Cotton, order of Sept. 1 modified so as when detached from the command of the Harvard he will proceed to Mare Island as Captain.  
P. A. Engr. G. W. Perkins, from the Manhattan to Navy Yard, League Island.  
P. A. Engr. W. M. Barr, from the Ajax to Navy Yard, League Island.  
Asst. Engrs. T. Dimon and J. F. Morris, from the Manhattan to Navy Yard, League Island.  
Naval Cadet J. P. V. Gridley, from the St. Paul to the Yankee.  
Lieut. S. N. Kane, from the St. Paul to the Brooklyn.  
Ensign J. J. Phelps, from the Celtic and ordered home.  
Lieut. J. M. Masury, from the Alexander to home.  
Asst. Paymr. J. A. Jameson, to report for duty on board the Niagara.  
Ensign M. E. Kreider, detached from the Lancaster, to the Vermont for temporary duty.  
Lieut. O. T. Warren, from the Lancaster, to the Vermont for temporary duty.  
J. M. Riggs (late Asst. Paymr.), discharged from service, Sept. 2.  
Comdr. F. Watkins, Lieut. C. J. Rogers, Lieut. E. T. Irvine, Lieut. J. T. Rogers, Lieut. W. B. Porter, Ensign J. H. McDowell, Ensign M. Walcott, Asst. Surg. A. F. Graf, P. A. Paymr. W. G. Gerritt, Chief Engr. J. Philip, P. A. Engr. G. McCall, Asst. Engr. C. Campbell, Asst. Engr. W. T. Milson, War Machinists Geo. Cotsell, J. Aldercroft, H. D. Haverfield, A. F. Thomson and E. R. Killgore, from the St. Louis and honorably discharged, Sept. 2.  
Comdr. F. M. Pascoe, Lieut. W. J. Roberts, Lieut. J. Bradshaw, Lieut. W. S. P. Keyes, Lieut. W. L. Grant, Ensign T. J. Turner, Ensign R. Cumling, P. A. Paymr. H. E. Hunsley, Chief Engr. J. Cowan, P. A. Engr. W. Peterson, Asst. Engr. Geo. Cartmell, Asst. Engr. J. C. Wall, War Machinists C. Hofstrand, J. W. Boyon, D. Findlay, H. Black, and Carpenter G. Dale, from the Harvard and honorably discharged, Sept. 2.  
Comdr. W. C. Randle, Lieut. C. E. Beckwith, Lieut. G. I. Luce, Lieut. H. B. Campbell, Ensign W. A. F. Smith, P. A. Surg. R. L. Parker, P. A. Paymr. T. Kinsey, Chief Engr. J. Wallis, P. A. Engr. W. Joyce, Asst. Engr. J. Carstairs, Asst. Engr. M. McGinn, War Machinists V. P. Preston, J. Campbell, A. Jeffrey, S. Round, J. Lang and J. W. Miles, from the Yale and honorably discharged, Sept. 2.  
Lieut. Geo. Young, Lieut. J. A. Patton, Lieut. H. Dixon, Lieut. E. Osborn, Chief Engr. J. Hunter, P. A. Engr. C. Robinson, Asst. Engr. J. Anderson, Asst. Engr. C. F. Thomson, Asst. Engr. O. Anderson, Carpenter A. Galletly, from the St. Paul and honorably discharged, Sept. 2.  
SEPT. 3.—P. A. Surg. W. F. Arnold, from the Panther to the Newark.  
P. A. Surg. G. M. Pickrell, orders of Aug. 30 modified so as when detached from the Yale, will report on the Yankee.  
Surg. D. O. Lewis, order of Sept. 1 modified so as when detached from the Harvard is ordered home and waiting orders.  
Asst. Surg. C. A. Crawford, from the Vermont to the Peoria.  
Asst. Surg. H. A. Johnson, from the Peoria to home.  
Ensign L. B. Jones, order of Sept. 1 detaching from the Newport and ordering to the Vicksburg modified so as when detached from the Newport will proceed to Naval Proving Ground.  
Carpenter J. Burke, from Navy Yard, Boston, to the Wabash.  
P. A. Engr. R. S. Talbot, from the Lancaster to the Marcellus.  
Naval Constr. J. B. Hoover, retired, to additional duty at Crescent Ship Yard.  
P. A. Engr. W. A. H. Allen and Asst. Naval Constr. S. F. Smith, to duty to inspect steamship D. H. Miller at Baltimore.  
Acting Boatswain P. E. Radcliffe, to the Independence.  
Asst. Paymr. F. J. Semmes, detached from Naval Station, Key West, to Navy Yard, Norfolk.  
Lieut. J. J. Hunter, order of Sept. 1 modified so as when detached from the Harvard is ordered home, instead of to duty with Fish Commission, and is granted leave for one month.  
Lieut. C. E. Marsh and Lieut. S. A. Staunton, from the New York to duty on staff Adml. Sampson, Sept. 3.  
Ensign C. L. Hussey, authorized to delay reporting on the Constellation until Sept. 15.  
Asst. Paymr. W. V. H. Rose, from Navy Yard, Pensacola, to home, then to the Castine, Sept. 30.  
Asst. Paymr. G. M. Lukesh, from the Castine to home and waiting orders.  
Asst. Surg. F. S. Fielder, from the Cincinnati to home.  
Asst. Surg. H. A. Dunn, from the Newark to the Cincinnati.  
Ensign W. H. Carry, from the New Hampshire to home.  
Ensign J. L. Cowell, honorably discharged, Sept. 2.  
Lieut. J. Beale, Ensign W. G. David, Lieut. W. R. Adicks, Lieut. J. Bonn, Lieut. M. V. Orlippo, Ensigns M. W. Hall, D. Mallory, C. M. Newman, W. E. Putts and J. H. Brown, honorably discharged, Sept. 3.  
Lieut. W. S. Belding and Lieut. E. Geer, from the Dale and ordered home.  
Asst. Paymr. R. W. Bell, to the Richmond immediately.  
Ensign E. T. White, Ensign M. F. S. von Loescke and Lieut. J. H. Dillaway, Jr., from the Seminole and ordered home.  
Asst. Paymr. G. R. Venable, to the Navy Yard, Pensacola.  
SEPT. 6.—Paymaster's Clerk W. R. Pattison, appointment on nomination of Paymr. C. W. Littlefield for duty on the St. Paul, revoked.  
Boatswain F. E. Larkin, from temporary duty on the Vermont and to Chicago with Lieut. Comdr. Hawley; return to League Island, Pa.  
P. A. Surg. W. F. Arnold, orders of Sept. 3, detaching from the Panther and ordering to the Newark, modified so as when detached from the Panther, is ordered to the Resolute, when detached from the Panther, from the Newport to the Navy Yard, New York.  
Carpenter Chas. S. Taylor, appointed from July 12 to the Cincinnati.  
Capt. C. H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., promoted Captain Aug. 10.

Mate O. Christopherson, from the Leyden to the Constellation.  
Ensign W. S. Crosley, from command of the Leyden to the Constellation.  
Naval Cadet A. Kautz, from the Leyden to the Annapolis.  
Ensign C. S. Bookwalter, from duty with crew of the Chicago to the Porter.  
Asst. Paymr. U. G. Ammen, from the Newport to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.  
Ensign M. St. C. Ellis, from the Leyden to the Vicksburg.  
Comdr. R. F. Tilley, from command of the Newport to home and wait orders.  
Ensign J. V. Chase, from the Newport to the Foote.  
P. A. Engr. P. W. Bartlett, from the Vesuvius to Philadelphia, Sept. 12, for examination for promotion, home and wait orders.  
Capt. C. S. Cotton, order of Sept. 2 modified so as he can delay ten days in proceeding thereto.  
P. A. Engr. J. C. Kafer, retired, from Morris Heights, N. Y., to home.  
P. A. Engr. C. A. Carr, from the Armeria when put out of commission and to Morris Heights as Inspector Machinery.  
Comdr. A. D. Brown, retired, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and home.  
P. A. Engr. W. S. Burke, retired, from Atlantic Works, E. Boston, and home.  
Lieut. J. G. Quinby, from the Vesuvius to home and wait orders.  
P. A. Engr. C. E. Rommel, from the Iowa to the Yankee.  
P. A. Engr. W. S. Smith, from the Yankee to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. C. P. Shaw, retired, from Navy Yard, Washington, to home.  
Ensign H. C. Longnecker, retired, from the Richmond to home.  
Paymr. C. W. Littlefield, from the St. Paul to home and settle accounts and wait orders.  
Asst. Paymr. F. W. Hart, from Naval Station, Key West, to home, settle accounts and wait orders.  
Ensign W. K. Harrison, from the Vesuvius to the Vicksburg.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury, from the Vesuvius to Navy Yard, Boston.  
Lieut. J. H. Bull, from the Newport to the Richmond, Sept. 15.  
Ensign R. H. Jackson, from command of the Foote to the Naval Academy.  
P. A. Engr. W. H. Allderdice, from the Newport to the Naval Academy.  
Lieut. W. E. Sewell, from the Vesuvius to the Topeka as Executive Officer.  
Lieut. C. W. Bartlett, from the Topeka to the Naval Academy.  
Ensigns O. T. Warren and M. E. Kreider, to Chicago, with Lieut. Comdr. Hawley, and return home.  
Asst. Paymr. W. H. Bell, from the Leyden to home, settle accounts and wait orders.  
Asst. Paymr. E. Carter, from the Yale to home and settle accounts.  
Asst. Paymr. C. T. Bishop, from the Naval Station, Key West, to Navy Yard, League Island.  
Mate J. H. Waynsworth, from the Hercules to Naval Station, Port Royal.  
P. A. Engr. A. D. Ostrander, from Navy Yard, League Island, to the Iowa.  
Naval Cadet W. C. Wise, from the Yale to temporary duty on the Franklin.  
Ensign W. F. Purdy, from the Marietta to home.  
SEPT. 7.—P. A. Surg. H. N. T. Harris, from the Stranger to Navy Yard, Pensacola.  
Asst. Surg. D. B. Kerr, from Navy Yard, New York to Stranger.  
P. A. Surg. E. P. Stone, from the Bennington, home and wait orders.  
P. A. Surg. B. H. Ward, to the Bennington.  
Asst. Surg. J. G. Field, retired, from Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, to the Richmond.  
Ensign L. B. Jones, authorized to delay reporting at Naval Proving Ground until Sept. 15.  
Paymr. L. G. Boggs, to report for duty on the Massachusetts, Oct. 1.  
Ensign I. C. Wettengel, to the Bennington as Watch and Division Officer.  
P. A. Surg. L. L. von Wedekind, from Navy Yard, Pensacola, to Naval Academy.  
Lieut. A. Gleaves, from command of the Cushing, to Navy Yard, Washington.  
Carpenter J. G. Tilden, from the Lancaster to the Wabash.  
Acting Boatswain C. J. Christianson, to the Independence.  
Boatswain J. Nash, retired, from Navy Yard, Boston, to home.  
Lieut. W. O. Hulme, order of Aug. 31 for examination for Sept. 15 modified so as he will report Oct. 10.  
Lieut. S. D. Greene, honorably discharged Sept. 6.  
Ensign R. Norman, P. A. Engr. W. M. Gilman, Ensign George M. Heins and Lieut. William B. Duncan, honorably discharged Sept. 6.  
Asst. Surg. R. G. Le Conte, from the Lancaster to home.  
Asst. Surg. F. E. Wagner, from the Dale to the New Hampshire.  
Lieut. A. Burnside, from the Apache to home.  
Ensign S. D. Flood, from the Marietta to home.  
Lieut. W. L. Sparks, from the Sterling to home.  
Lieut. J. S. Brown, from the Oregon to home.  
Asst. Paymr. L. A. York, from the East Boston, to home, settle accounts and wait orders.  
Ensign J. Farnsworth, from the Solace to home.  
Naval Cadet L. B. T. Johnson, from the Cincinnati to home.  
Lieut. R. K. Wright, from the Caesar to the Southern.  
Ensign T. L. Jenkins, from the Lebanon to home.  
Lieut. L. V. Housel, from the Southern, and when discharged from further treatment at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, home.  
SEPT. 8.—Paymr. Clerk J. C. Palmer, granted leave for five days.  
Paymr. Clerk F. B. Philbrook, resignation accepted Sept. 5.  
Paymr. Clerk G. E. Freeman, appointment revoked, on nomination of Paymr. T. S. Thompson when accounts are settled.  
Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davenport, from the Newark to Navy Department.  
Surg. W. H. Rush, from Naval Hospital, Mare Island, to the Boston, per steamer from San Francisco Sept. 17.  
Ensign J. W. Powell, order of Aug. 20, detaching him from the New York and ordering him to Naval Academy Sept. 10 for duty on the Santee, modified to the Santee Sept. 17.  
Naval Cadet W. M. Falconer, from the Armeria to the San Francisco.  
Lieut. L. M. Garrett, from the Armeria and to the Navy Yard, New York.  
Ensign D. W. Wurtsbaugh, from the Armeria to the Independence.  
Lieut. E. D. Bostick, from the Machias to the Massachusetts.  
Lieut. A. W. Grant, from the Massachusetts to the Machias.  
Lieut. J. A. Dougherty, when discharged from treatment at hospital, New York, to Navy Yard, New York.  
Mate H. Kuhl, retired, from the Franklin to home.  
Lieut. S. A. Staunton, order of Sept. 3, detaching him from the New York and ordering him to staff of Adml. Sampson, revoked.  
Surg. M. H. Crawford, from the Boston to home.  
P. A. Surg. J. M. Moore, from the Monadnock to the Olympia.  
Asst. Surg. J. S. Chaffee, from the hospital at Brooklyn to the Monadnock per steamer Sept. 17.  
P. A. Surg. J. E. Page, from the Olympia to home and wait orders.  
Asst. Surg. F. E. McCullough, to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.  
Asst. Surg. H. C. Curl, from Naval Hospital, Mare Island, to Puget Sound Naval Station.  
Asst. Surg. D. C. Beebe, from the Richmond to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.  
Ensign H. H. Cushing, from the Armeria to the Miantonomah.  
P. A. Paymr. H. E. Hunsley, from the Harvard and settle accounts in 20 days.  
Lieuts. H. R. Cohen, A. De Unger, J. B. Potter, H. M. Bigelow, Ensigns E. O. Holloway, W. T. Camp and Asst. Engr. S. P. Hinckley and Asst. Surg. O. T. Smith, from the Montauk and ordered home.  
The following officers are honorably discharged: Lieut.

N. G. Morrall, Lieut. E. I. Burn, Lieut. William M. Atkinson, Lieut. R. P. Carroll, Lieut. J. J. Igoe, Lieut. J. H. Dillaway, Ensign W. W. G. Welling, Ensign P. Collier, Chief Engr. H. W. Spangler, Asst. Engr. A. R. Jackson, Lieut. William Elliott, Ensign H. S. Townsend, Ensign H. L. Miller, Ensign J. J. Phelps, Asst. Surg. H. A. Johnson, P. A. Engr. E. G. Rust, Ensign M. F. von Loescke, Ensign E. F. White, Ensign W. J. Rogers, Ensign S. W. Griffith, Ensign R. Raynor, Lieut. L. H. Turner, Lieut. W. E. Munn, P. A. Engr. H. Gray, P. A. Engr. F. C. Gettiffe, Mate W. G. Morrison, Mate G. E. Karmerer, Lieut. A. H. Day, Lieut. N. W. Bishop, Lieut. E. V. Raynolds, Lieut. G. C. Stout, Ensign C. J. Colrow, Lieut. A. Gartley, P. A. Surg. J. P. McGowan, Asst. Engr. E. S. Van Wart, Asst. Surg. T. O. Hutson, Ensign I. E. Relyea, Lieut. G. H. Swan, Carpenter J. L. Purple, Ensign E. H. Dickson, Lieut. G. H. Blawald, Ensign C. L. Andrews, Chief Engr. J. L. Gilbert, Mate B. A. Benson, Ensign J. Wichart, Lieut. J. J. Adkins and Lieut. D. M. Seales.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 26.—1st Serg. F. T. Lyons, U. S. S. Helena, ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for 2d Lieutenantcy.  
AUG. 27.—Men of the marine guard of the U. S. S. St. Paul, ordered from the marine barracks, League Island, to their proper stations.  
AUG. 31.—1st Serg. T. F. Lyons, having completed examination, ordered to return to duty on the U. S. S. Helena.  
The marine guard of the U. S. S. St. Louis, ordered from the marine barracks, League Island, to their proper stations.  
Sergt. J. F. Elms, filed application for retirement after 30 years' service.  
SEPT. 1.—1st Lieut. T. P. Kane, ordered to command marine guard, U. S. S. Resolute.  
SEPT. 2.—2d Lieut. O. C. Hine, detached from the Harvard and ordered to marine barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
SEPT. 3.—2d Lieut. T. H. Low, ordered to marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.; orders to Key West revoked.  
Maj. H. C. Cochran, detached from temporary duty with 1st Marine Battalion and ordered to resume command of marines at Newport, R. I.  
2d Lieut. G. C. Thorpe, detached from the Yale and ordered to marine barracks, League Island, Pa., for duty.  
SEPT. 8.—Lieut. Col. P. C. Pope, sick leave revoked and ordered to resume command of marine barracks, Boston, Mass.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

AUG. 31.—3d Lieut. H. Mann, to proceed to Detroit, Mich.  
SEPT. 1.—1st Lieut. C. H. McLeilan, detached from the Manning and assigned to duty as assistant inspector life-saving stations.  
2d Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs, assigned to temporary duty on the Manning as Executive Officer.  
1st Lieut. W. G. Ross, detached from the Woodbury and assigned to duty as assistant inspector life-saving stations.  
Capt. L. N. Stodder and 1st Lieut. C. H. McLeilan, appointed a Board to inspect operation of automatic whistle for revenue vessels.  
SEPT. 7.—1st Lieut. Charles C. Fengar, granted 30 days' leave.  
2d Lieut. D. F. de Otte, granted six days' leave.  
3d Lieut. E. R. Mend, granted 30 days' leave.  
Chief Engr. H. L. Boyd, granted 30 days' leave.  
1st Asst. Engr. D. F. Bowen, granted 27 days' leave.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In 1895 the U. S. S. Columbia made her famous trip from England to the United States, when she averaged mail steamer speed. An interesting note in connection with that trip was the practical equality in speed of the three propellers. The following are the exact figures: Starboard engine, 1,048,240 revolutions; port engine, 1,043,469 revolutions; center engine, 1,045,093 revolutions. The mean being 1,044,914, the widest variation from the mean is only 3,325 revolutions for the entire passage of 167.8 hours, or about one in three minutes.

It is believed that one of the earliest important questions with which Secretary Long will interest himself following his return from the North, will be the location of the stone dock authorized by the last Congress to be constructed. Norfolk is manifestly the fittest location for such a construction, and it is not improbable that it will be built at that point.

The continued good steaming condition of the cruiser New Orleans forms a powerful argument, if one were needed, in favor of sheathing the bottoms of our cruising men-of-war. This craft has been in the water for nearly a year without under-water attention, and maintains her speed and efficiency up to her standard when launched. Once in two years seems to be about the time limit for docking a sheathed ship, whereas a docking once in six months is absolutely required for a naked craft.

Some doubt is expressed as to the advisability of making the extensive repairs required on the steam collier Saturn recently arrived at Norfolk. This craft has been more or less a source of aggravation and trouble to the Department ever since her purchase, and the condition in which she now is renders it a grave question whether it will pay to refit her for service or sell her to the highest bidder.

Reports from the Asiatic Station as to the condition in which the bottoms of the Olympia and Raleigh were found at the recent Hong Kong docking are awaited with much interest by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, for it is believed the marine growths on the Olympia will furnish an additional argument for sheathed bottoms on all ships destined for foreign service.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

## NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adml. John A. Howell, commanding N. A. Station temporarily.  
Commo. J. W. Philip, commanding 2d Squadron.  
ALGONQUIN, Boatswain J. W. Angus, Portsmouth, N. H.  
AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay, Mole St. Nicholas.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunter, Newport, R. I.  
APACHE, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, Fort Monroe, Va.  
ARMERIA, Comdr. L. C. Logan, Norfolk, Va.  
BANCROFT, Comdr. R. Clover, Boston, Mass.  
BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook, Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
BUCCANEER, Lieut. A. N. Mayer, Navy Yard, New York.  
CASTINE, Comdr. R. M. Berry, Boston, Mass.  
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Speyers, Fort Monroe, Va.  
CALUMET (r. c. s.), Lieut. W. H. Cushing, Norfolk, Va.  
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester, San Juan, Porto Rico.  
CUSHING, New York.  
DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton, Boston, Mass.  
DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon, Lewes, Del.  
DOROTHEA, Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston, Fort Monroe, Va.  
DUPONT, Lieut. S. S. Wood, Navy Yard, New York.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Wm. H. H. Southerland, Fort Monroe, Va.  
ERICSSON, Lieut. N. R. Usher, Navy Yard, New York.  
FERN, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow, Fort Monroe, Va.  
FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano, League Island, Pa.  
FOOTE, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
FROLIC, Comdr. E. H. Gheen, Fort Monroe, Va.  
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. R. Walnwright, Tompkinsville, S. I.  
GOVERNOR RUSSELL, Lieut. C. H. Grant, Fort New York.  
GRESHAM (r. c. s.), Capt. T. D. Walker, Boston, Mass.  
GWIN, Lieut. C. S. Williams, New York.  
HAMILTON (r. c. s.), Capt. W. D. Roath, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
HANNIBAL, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby, En route to Newport.



**HAWK**, Lieut. J. Hood, Fort Monroe, Va.  
**HELENA**, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne, Boston, Mass.  
**HIST**, Lieut. L. Young, Guantanamo, Cuba.  
**HORNET**, Lieut. James M. Helm, Norfolk, Va.  
**HUDSON**, (r. c. s.), Lieut. F. H. Newcomb, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**INDIANA**, Capt. H. C. Taylor, St. George, S. I., N. Y.  
**IOWA**, Capt. R. D. Evans, Navy Yard, New York.  
**IRIS**, Lieut. A. B. Connor, Montauk, N. Y.  
**JUSTIN** (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field, Newport, R. I.  
**KANAWHA**, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, Gibara, Cuba.  
**KATAHDIN**, Capt. George F. F. Wilde, Fort Monroe, Va.  
**LANCASTER**, Comdr. T. Perry, Portsmouth, N. H.  
**LEBANON** (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Foran, Norfolk.  
**LEONIDAS** (Collier), Comdr. W. I. Moore, Playa del Este, Cuba.  
**MACHIAS**, Comdr. W. W. Mead, Boston, Mass.  
**MANNING**, (r. c. s.), Capt. F. M. Munger, Norfolk, Va.  
**MAPLE**, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**MARBLEHEAD**, Capt. B. H. McCalla, Boston, Mass.  
**MARIETTA**, Comdr. F. M. Symonds, Boston, Mass.  
**McKEE**, Lieut. C. M. Knepper, New York.  
**McLANE**, (r. c. s.), Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, Tampa, Fla.  
**MIANTONOMOH**, Capt. M. L. Johnson, Newport, R. I.  
**MONTGOMERY**, Comdr. G. A. Converse, En route Newport.  
**MORRILL**, (r. c. s.), Capt. H. D. Smith, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**MORRIS**, Lieut. Charles E. Fox, New York.  
**MAYFLOWER**, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, Charleston, S. C.  
**NASHVILLE**, Comdr. W. Maynard, Gibara, Cuba.  
**NEW YORK** (Flagship of N. A. Fleet), Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Navy Yard, New York.  
**NEW ORLEANS**, Capt. W. M. Folger, San Juan.  
**NIAGARA**, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Prime, Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
**ONIDA**, Lieut. W. G. Miller, Norfolk, Va.  
**OSCEOLA**, Lieut. J. L. Purcell, Boston, Mass.  
**PANTHER**, Comdr. G. C. Reiter, Navy Yard, New York.  
**PEORIA**, Lieut. T. W. Ryan, Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
**PISCATAQUA**, Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Niles, League Island, Pa.  
**POMPEY**, Comdr. J. M. Miller, Fort Monroe, Va.  
**PORTER** (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Gillmore, Navy Yard, New York.  
**PRINCETON**, Comdr. C. H. West, Tampa, Fla.  
**PURITAN**, Capt. Fred. Rodgers, En route to Newport, R. I.  
**RESOLUTE**, Comdr. J. G. Eaton, En route to Havana.  
**RODGERS**, Lieut. J. L. Jayne, New York.  
**SATURN** (Collier), Comdr. G. A. Bicknell, Fort Monroe, Va.  
**SERPENT**, Lieut. Comdr. A. Marix, Santiago, Cuba.  
**SIREN**, Lieut. J. M. Robinson, Norfolk, Va.  
**SOLACE** (Hospital ship), Comdr. A. Dunlap, Boston, Mass.  
**STERLING** (Coal vessel), Comdr. R. E. Impey, Norfolk, Va.  
**STRANGER**, Lieut. G. L. Dyer, Fort Monroe, Va.  
**SUPPLY** (Refrigerator vessel), Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
**SYLVIA**, Lieut. G. H. Peters, Fort Monroe, Va.  
**TALBOT**, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**TUMBLEBEE**, Lieut. G. R. Evans, Fort Monroe, Va.  
**TERRORE**, Lieut. Comdr. P. Garst, senior officer, En route to Newport, R. I.  
**TEXAS**, Capt. C. D. Sigbee, Navy Yard, New York.  
**TOPEKA**, Comdr. W. S. Cowles, Boston, Mass.  
**UNCAS**, Lieut. F. R. Brainard, Marblehead, Mass.  
**VENUS**, Boston, Mass.  
**VIKING**, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson, En route Annapolis.  
**VICKSBURG**, Comdr. A. B. H. Lile, Portsmouth, N. H.  
**VIXEN**, Lieut. A. Sharp, Jr., Santiago.  
**VULCAN** (Repair vessel), Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris, Calmanera, Cuba.  
**WASP**, Lieut. A. Ward, For Charleston, S. C.  
**WINSLOW**, Lieut. A. P. Niblack, New York.  
**WINDUM** (r. c. s.), Capt. S. E. Maguire, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**WILMINGTON**, Comdr. C. C. Todd, Boston, Mass.  
**WONPATUCK**, Lieut. C. W. Jungen, League Island, Pa.  
**WOODBURY**, (r. c. s.), Capt. H. B. Rogers, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**YANKTON**, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams, Fort Monroe, Va.  
**BADGER**, Comdr. A. S. Snow, Boston, Mass.  
**PRAIRIE**, Comdr. C. J. Train, Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
**PAN FRANCISCO** (Flagship of 1st Squadron), Capt. R. P. Leary, Fort Monroe, Va.  
**SOUTHERY**, Comdr. W. Goodwin, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

## EASTERN SQUADRON.

Commo. J. C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.  
**ABAREND** (Collier), Acting Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Buford, Fort Monroe, Va.  
**ALEXANDER**, Comdr. W. T. Burwell, Fort Monroe, Va.  
**CASSIUS**, Comdr. S. W. Very, Fort Monroe, Va.  
**DIXIE**, Capt. C. H. Davis, Fort Monroe, Va.  
**GLACIER**, Comdr. J. P. Merrell, Calmanera, Cuba.  
**MASSACHUSETTS**, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, En route New York.  
**NEWARK** (Flagship), Capt. C. F. Goodrich, Santiago.  
**ORISKANY**, Capt. A. S. Barker, Navy Yard, New York.  
**SCINDIA** (Collier), Comdr. E. W. Watson, Norfolk, Va.  
**YANKEE**, Comdr. W. H. Brownson, Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
**YOSEMITE**, Comdr. W. H. Emory, League Island, Pa.

## ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. George Dewey, Commanding.  
 Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, unless otherwise noted.  
**BALTIMORE**, Capt. N. M. Dyer.  
**BOSTON**, Capt. Frank Wildes, Hong Kong.  
**BRUTUS**, Lieut. V. L. Cottman.  
**CALLAO**, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan.  
**CHARLESTON**, Capt. H. Glass.  
**CONCORD**, Comdr. A. Walker.  
**McULLOCH**, (r. c. s.), Capt. G. L. Hooper.  
**MONOCACY**, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt, Yokohama, Japan.  
**MONADNOCK**, Capt. W. H. Whiting.  
**MONTEREY**, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze.  
**MANILA**, Lieut. Comdr. F. Singer.  
**NANSHAN** (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges.  
**OLYMPIA** (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.  
**PETREL**, Comdr. E. P. Wood.  
**RALEIGH**, Capt. J. B. Coghlan.  
**ZAFIRO** (Supply vessel), Lieut. W. McLean.

## PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Joseph N. Miller, Commanding.  
**ALBATROSS**, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser, Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
**BENNINGTON**, Comdr. E. D. Taussig, Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
**MOHICAN**, Comdr. G. M. Book, Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
**PHILADELPHIA** (Flagship), Capt. G. H. Wadleigh, Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
**WHEELING**, Comdr. Uriel Seebree, Care U. S. Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.

## U. S. AUXILIARY NAVAL FORCE.

Capt. John R. Bartlett, Commanding, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
 Lieut. Herbert L. Satterlee, Chief of Staff, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

## 1st DISTRICT.

Lieut. R. J. Beach, Commanding.  
 Address U. S. S. Montauk, Portland, Me.  
**MONTAUK**, Lieut. R. J. Beach, League Island, Pa.  
**WYANDOTTE**, Lieut. T. I. Madge, En route League Island.

## 2D DISTRICT.

Lieut. John W. Weeks, Commanding.  
 Address U. S. S. Minnesota, Boston, Mass.  
**CATSKILL**, Lieut. J. O. Porter, En route League Island.

## 3D DISTRICT.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Miller, Commanding.  
 Address U. S. S. New Hampshire, foot East 28th street.  
**ALLEN**, Lieut. W. H. Stayton, New York.  
**ELFRIDA**, Lieut. T. C. Zerega, New York.

## 4TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. John S. Muckle, Commanding.  
 Address U. S. S. St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pa.

## 5TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. Isaac E. Emerson, Commanding.  
 Address U. S. S. Dale, Baltimore, Md.  
**STLPH**, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

## 6TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. George L. Morton, Commanding.  
 Address Fort Royal, S. C.

## 7TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. J. C. Sutherland, Commanding.  
 Address Pensacola, Fla.  
**POTOMAC**, Lieut. G. P. Blow, Key West, Fla.

## 8TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. J. W. Bostick, Commanding.  
 Address New Orleans, La.

## 9TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. W. E. Gunn, Commanding.  
 Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**CORWIN**, (r. c. s.), Capt. W. J. Herrington, San Diego, Cal.  
**GLACIER**, (r. c. s.), Lieut. J. A. Sisson, Sitka, Alaska.  
**PERRY**, (r. c. s.), Capt. W. F. Kilgore, Seattle, Wash.  
**RUSH**, (r. c. s.), Capt. W. H. Roberts, Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

**HECTOR**, Comdr. F. M. Wise, Boston, Mass.  
**MICHIGAN**, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Everett, Erie, Pa.

## TUGS.

**MASSASOIT**, Ensign J. J. Cottrell, Fort Monroe, Va.  
**NEZIANSCOT**, Boatswain J. J. Holden, Key West, Fla.  
**HERCULES**, Key West, Fla.  
**SAMOSSET**, Acting Boatswain, P. Deery, League Island, Pa.  
**SIoux**, Mate A. F. Benson, Norfolk, Va.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

**ALLIANCE**, Comdr. Albert Ross, Booth Bay, Me.  
**CONSTELLATION**, Comdr. John McGowan, Newport, R. I.  
**ESSEX**, Comdr. Frank Courtis, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

## NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

**ENTERPRISE**, Comdr. A. J. Iverson, Boston, Mass.  
**ST. MARY'S** (New York School Ship), Lieut. H. Patterson.  
 On her annual cruise. Care of Board of Education, New York City.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

**FRANKLIN**, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**INDEPENDENCE**, Capt. Louis Kempf, Mare Island, Cal.  
**RICHMOND**, Capt. J. J. Read, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
**VERMONT**, Capt. Merrill Miller, Navy Yard, New York.  
**WABASH**, Capt. H. F. Pickering, Boston, Mass.

## UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

**RUFFALO**, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill to command, Navy Yard, New York.  
**PENSA**, Comdr. Louis Kempf, Mare Island, Cal.  
**RAINBOW**, Lieut. Robert G. Peck, Navy Yard, New York.  
**MARCELLUS**, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
**ARETHUSA**, Comdr. John F. Merry, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

## IN RESERVE.

**COLUMBIA**, Capt. J. F. Jewell, League Island, Pa.  
**MINNEAPOLIS**, Capt. J. F. Jewell, League Island, Pa.

## SPECIAL ORDERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E., is relieved from duty as member of California Debris Commission, to regulate hydraulic mining in California, and from duty as Division Engineer of Pacific Division, and will transfer temporarily to Maj. Wm. H. Heuer, C. E., works now under his charge and take station at Boston and relieve Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, C. E. Col. Mansfield will take station at San Francisco and relieve Maj. Heuer.

The detail of these officers for duty at West Point is announced: Maj. Henry C. Davis, 3d Vol. Engrs.; Capt. Julius A. Penn, A. G. M. Vols.; Capt. Robert L. Howze, A. G. U. S. V.; Capt. Edward Anderson, A. G. U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th Art.; Samuel L. Faison, 1st Inf.; Wilmot E. Ellis, 4th Art.; Joseph T. Crabbs, 9th Cav.; George F. Landers, 4th Art.; Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf.; Edward D. Anderson, 10th Cav.; Richmond P. Davis, 2d Art.; Charles H. Hunter, 1st Art.; Frank G. Mauldin, 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. William Lassiter, 1st Art.; Julian R. Lindsey, 9th Cav.; George Blakely, 2d Art.; Thales L. Ames, 3d Art.; Harry H. Stout, 6th Cav.; Samuel V. McClure, 7th Inf.; Frank W. Coe, 1st Art.; David M. King, 4th Art.; Wm. M. Cruikshank, 1st Art.; William B. Smith, 1st Art.; Jens Bugge, 3d Inf.; Charles S. Paine, 13th Inf.; Frederick W. Lewis, 22d Inf.; James M. Williams, 7th Art.; he will report for duty at Academy on expiration of his sick leave; Girard Sturtevant, 25th Inf.; Joseph L. Knowlton, 2d Art.; Eugene P. Jervy, Jr., 5th Cav.; Samuel C. Hazard, 1st Art.; Herbert A. Voss, 6th Cav.; James W. Hinkley, Jr., 5th Art.; Matthew C. Smith, 2d Cav.; Samuel Hof, 6th Cav.  
 Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernest, U. S. V., is relieved from further duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy.  
 These officers are relieved from further duty at West Point: Capt. James Parker, 4th Cav.; Capt. John H. Beacom, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John J. Pershing, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles P. Echols, C. E.; 1st Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. William S. Smedberg, Jr., 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, 8th Cav.  
 Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Montank Point, Quonset Point and Natick.  
 Capt. Thomas S. Grasselli, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to his home.  
 Maj. Herbert Katz, C. C. S. U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Depot Commissary at Newport News and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., to relieve Capt. John Baxter, Jr., A. Q. M.  
 Maj. Godfrey H. McDonald, Chief Ord. Officer U. S. V., will proceed to Jacksonville for duty.  
 Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Austin H. Brown, Adj. 4th Inf.  
 1st Lieut. Peter J. Reddy, U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to Lexington for duty.  
 1st Lieut. Leigh A. Fuller, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Monroe.  
 Sick leave granted Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, A. Q. M., is extended one month.  
 Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Grote Hutcherson, A. G. U. S. V.  
 Leave granted Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, 2d U. S. Art. Sick leaves are extended as follows: Capt. Arthur C. Duant, 24th U. S. Inf., one month; Capt. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 22d Inf., one month; 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 13th Inf., one month.  
 Capt. George Bell, Jr., 1st U. S. Inf., will join his regiment.  
 Maj. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Wikoff and relieve Capt. John T. Knight, A. Q. M., who will proceed to Charleston and take passage on the steamer Minnewaska to Santiago.  
 A. A. Surg. Murray F. Mudge, Daniel C. Cooney and Thomas W. Bath, will proceed to Jacksonville for duty.  
 A. A. Surg. Henry J. Hinkel will proceed to Lexington, Ky.  
 A. A. Surg. James W. Hart will proceed to Sheridan Point, Va.  
 Capt. Benjamin L. Teneyck, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Willets Point.  
 Maj. Morris C. Hutchins, Q. M., will proceed to Cincinnati.  
 Capt. Palmer will take passage on Quartermaster's steamer, sailing from New York Sept. 14, for Santiago.  
 Maj. William Williams, C. S., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for instruction.  
 Maj. Culver C. Sniffen, Paym., will rejoin his station at Atlanta.  
 A. A. Surg. George Dock will proceed to Camp Wikoff for duty.  
 A. A. Surg. Thomas H. Kearney will proceed to Camp Poland, Knoxville for duty.

A. A. Surg. John Gilbert will proceed to Jacksonville for duty.

A. A. Surg. L. B. Blufft will proceed by steamer Yucatan from New York to Santiago.

The leave granted Brig. Gen. John N. Andrews, U. S. V., is extended 20 days.

A. A. Surg. W. L. Coleman will proceed to Fort Point, Tex., for duty.

Capt. Charles M. Forrest, U. S. V., will proceed to Annapolis for duty.

Capt. James G. Blaine, A. A. G. U. S. V., will proceed home.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry W. Sprague, U. S. V. Signal Corps, is extended 10 days.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. John L. Hines, 2d Inf., is extended two months.

A. A. Surg. Mathew Leeper will proceed to Lexington, Ky.

Sick leave for 14 days is granted A. A. Surg. C. L. G. Anderson.

Maj. James W. Reilly, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Dallas Bachs, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Maj. Louis A. La Garde, Surg.; Maj. George E. Bushnell, Chief Surg. of Division; Capt. George D. Despond, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg., is constituted to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, for the examination of candidates for admission to Medical Corps of the Army.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav., is extended one month.

1st Lieut. Frederick H. Gregg, 6th Vol. Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. Frank U. S. V., at Annapolis for duty.

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Irving J. Carr, 7th Inf.

Capt. George S. Young, 7th Inf., will proceed to Camp Wikoff and join his regiment.

Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, 16th Inf., upon expiration of present leave, will join his company.

Maj. John D. Hall, Surg., will proceed to Jacksonville for duty.

Capt. John A. Dapray, 23d Inf., is discharged as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, only, on tender of his resignation.

1st Lieut. William E. Welsh, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Ralburn, 10th Inf., will proceed to join the 10th Inf.

Sergt. Arthur Wolfe, Vol. Signal Corps, will be sent to Camp Meade, Middletown, for duty.

The extension of leave granted Maj. Charles A. Vernon, Q. M. U. S. V., is further extended one month.

The leave granted Maj. Henry La Motte, 1st Vol. Cav., is extended to include Aug. 12.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Q. M. 6th Inf., is extended one month and twenty days.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., is detailed as member of Board of Officers for examination of Lieutenants of the line, with a view to selections for transfer to Ordnance Department, vice Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, relieved.

The following officers will report to Maj. James P. Kimball, Surg., president of the Board of Officers appointed to meet Sept. 20, at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of Lieutenants of the line of the Army, with a view to selections for transfer to Ordnance Department, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, 4th U. S. Cav.; George W. Moses, 3d U. S. Cav.; Charles D. Roberts, 17th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, 7th Art., is assigned to Battery E, of his regiment.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Alga P. Berry, 16th Inf.

Leave granted 2d Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr., 20th Inf., is extended 14 days.

Leave for two months is granted Col. Harry C. Egbert, 22d Inf.

These officers will report to Maj. James P. Kimball, at Army Building, New York, Tuesday, Sept. 20, for examination transfer to Ordnance Department: 2d Lieut. John H. Rice, William M. Cruikshank, James M. Williams, Samuel Herf, Tiemann N. Horn, Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., Kenneth Morton, David M. King.

The latest reports which have been received in the War Department from Major General Brooke, show that while the rumor that the troops were not receiving proper medical attention, is without foundation, the sickness among the men is increasing. General Brooke states in his dispatches that in General Ernst's brigade 2½ per cent. of the men are ill with camp fevers and diarrhoea. He also says that the camps are in excellent condition, but despite the utmost care the sickness continues to increase among the troops in Porto Rico.

Not the slightest probability exists that the Navy Department will ever come into possession of any of the Spanish warships wrecked by the guns of Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manila Bay. These ships are known to be so badly damaged by shell and fire and through long submersion that it would not pay now to attempt the rescuing or rehabilitating of a single one. Naval Constructor Capps, who was sent to Manila by the Navy Department to examine the condition of the wrecks, states that aside from the small gunboats which have been raised and put into service by Admiral Dewey, none of the Spanish ships of war engaged in the battle of Manila Bay is likely to be raised. Mr. Capps was sent to the Asiatic Station especially to assist in putting the squadron in first-class condition for any emergency. Already the flagship Olympia and the gunboat Raleigh have been docked and cleaned at Hong Kong and the Boston arrived there last Saturday for the same purpose. Within the course of a few weeks at the outside, Admiral Dewey's squadron will have been thoroughly renovated, and reinforced as it has been by the Monterey and Monadnock, and with other ironclads within easy reach, the Admiral will be in shape to meet any who may threaten to disturb his possession of Manila.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard, U. S. N., has again assumed command of the Uncas at Marblehead, Mass. He was temporarily relieved recently while ill, by Ensign Crosby.

Rear Admiral Dewey, U. S. N., reports that he has been unable to find any proof of acts of cruelty on the part of the insurgents toward Spanish prisoners.

The G. A. R. meeting at Cincinnati is a popular success, the railroads reporting a sale of 200,000 tickets, early in the meeting, but the attendance of veterans is smaller than was expected.

Among the vessels of the Navy and auxiliary vessels recently placed out of commission are the Leyden, Newport, St. Louis, St. Paul, Yale, Harvard, Seminole, Huntress, Restless, Manhattan and Tacoma.

The Gloucester is ordered to Boston and Gloucester, Mass., in order to give the people there an opportunity to see the vessel.

Contracts will be awarded to the Messrs. Cramps, Newport News and Union Iron Works for the construction of three new battleships at their bids, and on their designs for 12,200 tons displacement and 18 knots speed.

The work of saving the Spanish cruiser Colon has been ordered to be abandoned, the project being deemed futile. Naval Constr. Hobson's air bags and wrecking apparatus are now being used in an attempt to save the Maria Teresa. There seems little hope, however, of getting her off the shore.



## DEFICIENCIES OF EXAMINING BOARDS.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

In a late issue of your excellent paper appeared an article stating in effect that the President had determined to exercise his own judgment in regard to some future promotions from the ranks, etc., without regard to the reports of "Examining Boards" previously made concerning the applicants. Your objections to such actions by the President were in the main fairly put, but yet no man with a fair amount of experience in Army life can fully agree with you. Now, I have been a member of several "Examining Boards" myself in years gone by, and well know, as does every other man who has ever served on one, that in a majority of instances, where rejections occur, it is owing to some alleged physical deficiency, which may or may not exist in reality, is frequently merely temporary in its character, and having no real bearing whatever on the applicant's true physical condition.

Be that as it may. "Present conditions" govern the decisions, and the unfortunate youngster falling under the ban of the Board rarely, if ever, stands another chance, for whether from professional courtesy or some other equally cogent reason, it is well known that their decisions are as immutable as were the laws of the Medes and Persians. That they are frequently right, I freely admit, but not always, as an instance or two in point will illustrate. Not so very long ago two young enlisted men (non-coms.) in the Regular service went up before a Board to be examined for commissions. Both, at time of examination, were slightly under weight. One of the youngsters, finding out his apparent physical deficiency, immediately proceeded, it is said, to put himself on a very filling diet of milk, water, etc., for several hours, just preceding examination, his performances on the occasion, it is claimed, having exceeded those of the Rev. Mr. Stiggins' at the ever memorable Pickwickian tea fight. That was all right, however, as he very gravely and successfully passed, and received his commission. The other young fellow faced the Board on an empty "inside," was found "physically deficient" in weight, and was very promptly and summarily "downed." Although he had passed most creditably the mental examination, and was highly indorsed and recommended by his regimental and company officers, under whom he had been serving for several years, as being in every respect morally and physically thoroughly fitted for the position sought for, he was of course fully up to weight when examined for enlistment, but when examined for promotion had just come off a long tour of field duty and had naturally "trained down" somewhat, a fact which, it seems, did not occur to the Board.

Not long afterwards the command to which this young "ranker" belonged was ordered on another pretty long tour of field duty, practice marching, etc., and attached to the regiment was a young Lieutenant not long from West Point, a very fine young fellow, and presumably physically perfect. On completion of the field work, however, the young Lieutenant was so broken up that he was sent off on sick leave, for proper medical treatment, with a strong probability of his disability proving permanent. On the other hand the rejected young "non-com" comes in with no increase in avoirdupois, but as hard as nails, and the war breaking out about that time, marches gayly off to Cuba with his regiment, where he has been starving and fighting ever since, and should he live to come back will probably be as tough and lean as when he left.

Now, while no longer actively engaged in military life, yet I am in a position to learn a good deal of what is going on. My interest in the service is still warm and earnest, and as an old soldier who has watched Army life from the Point to the Plains, I do not hesitate to say that I would give more for the opinion of well known, practical soldiers concerning the fitness of a man for such a position, as they are willing to officially indorse and recommend him for, than I would for the perfunctory decisions of the average "Examining Board," who, knowing nothing about the applicants, and caring less, arrive at their conclusions through a cut and dried red tape process, governed by "present conditions." It is for just such reasons that I think that the President is right, in throwing aside red tape on proper occasion, and in the exercise of his authority and power, set aside the decision of an Examining Board, just as he would that of a Court Martial, Court of Inquiry, or any other court convened by his authority, and exercise his own judgment and discretion.

We know, of course, that owing to political influence many young men of no military experience or known adaptability for the service are being constantly shoved into the Army nowadays, and presented with commissions. With such cases I, of course, have nothing to do, for as they have never seen service, they can have no recommendations or indorsements from officers with whom they have served. They are political appointments entirely, but I do refer to the young men of the Army, who have justly earned promotion by their work and services, and whose fitness for commissions and usefulness as soldiers is strongly and warmly urged by their superior officers, men who are themselves well known and respected in the Army for their standing and experience.

RETIRED.

## RETIREMENT AFTER 25 YEARS' SERVICE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 30, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Many of the old soldiers, numbers of them now in the field, have given their views as to the best way of getting the 25 years' service bill passed, and all agreed that the influence of and publicity in the "Army and Navy Journal" would be the wisest and most effectual course. The justice of their case requires but little advocacy, for surely the faithful soldier who braved the hardships of the frontiers in 1873, and the bullets and fivers of Porto Rico in 1898, ought to be allowed to return to private life, with the modest means of supporting himself in old age. With the "Journal's" aid, and permission to abler pens to take up this matter, and with the satisfactory close of the war, it is hoped this case will soon close satisfactorily in the interest of the old soldier.

B. B.

Curiosity Satisfied.—The train from the South came to a halt, and the returning soldiers piled out of it. "May I ask what is the matter with your foot?" inquired one of the sympathizing and curious spectators, addressing a gaunt, camp-worn Volunteer, who was limping along the platform. "Gout, ma'am," answered the soldier, lifting his battered hat and passing on.—Chicago Tribune.

## COALING SHIP.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

One of the most important and one of the most neglected features of naval work is coaling ship.

During the blockade off Santiago the hardest work that fell to the crews of the different ships was coaling. This work could have been made much lighter for the men and advantageous for the ships if the coal, instead of being in bulk, had been bagged. It is true that the colliers could not have carried as much in their holds bagged as in bulk, but a deckload would have made up the difference.

The cost and time of bagging at the shipping point would have been more than offset by the time saved in getting it on board our ships, to say nothing of the wearisome work of shovelling. Coal in bags could be taken on board without the "waits" that take place when handled in bulk. When coaling by the latter method if a chute blocks up, or anything happens in the bunkers, time is lost, whereas with coal in bags it would not be necessary to stop coaling until things were clear again, as the bags could be piled up about the decks and stowed when there was a chance.

There is no question but what twice the amount of coal can be handled in bags when coaling in a seaway than by handling it in bulk, and will take fewer men to do it. Coaling in our home ports also needs improvement. Coal is sent alongside of our ships in all kinds and conditions of vessels. A schooner with a hatch only large enough for one man to work in and lighters so deep that it is necessary to rig two or three stages one under the other in order to pass a basket of coal to her deck, these and various other makeshifts familiar to all who have to do with coaling make up the only means we have of lightering coal to our ships.

What is needed is a platform lighter holding about 150 tons, with means for hoisting the coal on board the ship she is coaling. These lighters should be built of steel, with tanks in the hold for fresh water. A ship could coal and water at the same time. If we had a dozen of these lighters always loaded at Hampton Roads and as many more at New York, it would not take a squadron of five ships two weeks to coal, as it did the North Atlantic Squadron last summer when they came in from the drill ground. Lighters of 150 tons would be of the right size, for the reason that two of them could be placed, one on each side, of small ships and four could be used by the larger vessels. Bags for colliers should be made of heavy canvas, holding about 100 pounds. The mouth of the bag should be arranged to admit of easy closing and opening.

W. L. HILL,  
Boatswain, U. S. N.

## ASSISTANT ENGINEERS OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

I have been informed that the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy is desirous of retaining in the service many of the Assistant Engineers who received acting appointments during the war with Spain.

To an outsider this seems a great benefit to the service and does not deserve the opposition that it encounters.

One point, however, is puzzling. These young men are to be commissioned after six months of sea service, while the graduates from the Naval Academy must serve an apprenticeship of two years after graduation.

Are the graduates of other institutions, then, so much better fitted to perform the duties of engineers on our warships than are the graduates from our Naval School? If this is the case, why not abolish the course in steam engineering at the Naval Academy, appointing all engineers from civil life? If on the other hand, these young men are not better fitted for sea service than the Annapolis men, then why is this discrimination made against the graduates from our great Naval School? If six months at sea in a modern warship will suffice to fit a civilian engineer for the duties of his office, why are two years necessary for naval cadets who have already had three months of training on a practice ship?

The only fair solution seems to be to commission the cadets at the end of the four years' course, or to require the Volunteer Assistant Engineers to perform two years of service afloat.

Will you kindly explain through your unprejudiced columns this apparent anomaly and direct disparagement of the Annapolis Academy?

INTERESTED READER.

## THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

The editorial which appeared in the New York "Sun" under date of Sept. 2, accusing the Bank of New Amsterdam, Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, New York, of a lack of patriotism towards one of its employees who had entered the Army service was totally unfounded, there being absolutely no truth in the statement, and the bank has been done a very great injustice. The "Sun" of Sept. 3, by publication, regretted the error of its article, which was directly contrary to the position assumed by the bank towards its employees who are members of the different regiments. Private Warnly, of Co. G, 22d Regt., was never in the employ of nor known to the bank.

FRANK TILFORD, President.

Sept. 3, 1898.

## FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

September 2, 1898.

Capt. George West entertained a number of his friends recently at an impromptu dance at his quarters. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Magoffin, Miss Ainsa, Miss Kneeland, Miss Beall, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Cooley, Mr. Bushong, from El Paso; Maj. and Mrs. Towles, Mrs. Macomb, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Ward, the Misses Towles, Dr. Haskell, Lieut. Reade, Lieut. Mills, the Misses Logan and Mr. Fred Logan.

Maj. Towles had quite a chase last week after some horses that stampeded. Some of them were chased thirty or forty miles before they were caught.

Mrs. Van Valzah, wife of Col. Van Valzah, 18th Inf., returned to the post this week from Philadelphia. She contemplates sailing for Manila early in October.

A number of the Volunteers are in the hospital with the measles.

It is rumored that a troop of the 7th Cav. will relieve the 1st Texas Vols. at this post in the course of a week or two.

Miss Wheaton, an aunt of Mrs. Jones, is a recent addition to the post.

## THE ANNAPOLIS AT PONCE.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

In justice to the men of the U. S. S. Annapolis, I wish to correct the reports circulated giving the credit of the capture of Ponce, Porto Rico, to the U. S. S. Dixie and give the "Army and Navy Journal" a true account of that affair.

Acting under order from Capt. Higginson, of the U. S. S. Massachusetts, Senior Naval Officer, with General Miles's expedition to Porto Rico, the U. S. S. Dixie, Annapolis and Wasp proceeded from the rendezvous at Guanica on the southern coast of Porto Rico, on the afternoon of July 27, to blockade the port of Ponce, a town about twenty miles to the eastward of Guanica and the second place in the island. This place had been decided upon for the landing of troops, but it was believed that some trouble would be experienced in the taking of the port, as it was a very rich and important one and connected directly with San Juan by fine military roads. The Dixie and Wasp were the first to arrive on the blockade; they cruised to the eastward and westward off the harbor, but had evidently no intention of entering. When the Annapolis came up an hour or so later, the Dixie and Wasp were three miles or more from the entrance. On coming up the Annapolis, close in shore, cleared ship for action, steamed into the inner harbor, among the shipping, and dropped anchor, taking possession of the port. No resistance was offered, no batteries were seen or signs of mines; only a company or two of Spanish soldiers on the wharves.

The Dixie then signaled the Wasp to enter and soon after followed herself, Capt. Davis of the Dixie taking charge as senior officer present.

The Massachusetts, Cincinnati, and transports came up the next morning and found the gunboats in charge, a guard of marines holding the town.

## DROWNING OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

The death of 2d Lieut. H. S. Morgan, C. E., by drowning in Calabogue Sound, north of the Savannah River, on Aug. 31, after a very severe hurricane, was an extremely sad blow to his relatives and friends in Savannah and in Valdosta, Ga., his former home.

Lieut. Morgan and several workmen, with Asst. Engr. Evans, started out in an open sailboat to the rescue of the crew of the wrecked Italian bark Noe. The crew could be seen in the fore rigging, and several of the workmen at Fort Tybee, procuring a boat, spoke to Lieut. Morgan, who was in charge of the work being done at the fort, who at once decided to go with the rescuing party. The sea was comparatively smooth, until the shoals on which the bark was stranded were reached; at that point the breakers became so strong that the boat was upset, and Lieut. Morgan and a rigger named Harry Smith, employed at the fort, were drowned.

Before starting out on their perilous voyage, Lieut. Morgan said he couldn't keep the poor sailors out of his mind, and was trying to devise some means of accomplishing their rescue, and as he entered the boat he gave his class ring and pocketbook to Lighthouse Keeper Evans, saying: "There's no telling what may happen." When the boat was first upset Lieut. Morgan grasped its side, and apparently had a firm hold, but he had on his uniform and mackintosh coat, which, being so heavy, the next wave washed him away, and those who remained holding on to the upturned boat say he sank at once. Rigger Smith sank at the same time and was not seen again. Capt. C. E. Gillette, C. E., in charge of Savannah district, has had a steam launch patrolling the waters ever since the accident in the hope of finding the remains. Lieut. Morgan had made many friends in Savannah, who deeply feel for his bereaved family, and greatly regret his sad but heroic death.

W. G. STROBHAAR.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 3, 1898.

## CAMP EATON.

Lake Island, Mich., Sept. 1, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Thinking it may interest you to learn of the benefits derived by the Volunteer service, from the system of military instruction in civilian academies, I beg to state that, in the 35th Michigan Volunteers, the following officers and non-commissioned officers were furnished by the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake: Two Majors, 2 Captains, 5 1st Lieutenants, 1 2d Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant Major, 2 1st Sergeants, 3 Sergeants and 2 Corporals; total, 18 commissioned and non-commissioned officers. It was to the graduating class of this academy that General Sherman said at Orchard Lake, June 19, 1879: "There is no doubt that we have in the United States the best possible material for a good Army, but in each successive war we are likely to have the same difficulty we had in 1861-2, to mold out of the mass of farmers, mechanics, tradesmen and professional men, who will respond to the call of their country, an Army capable of fighting battles and fulfilling the objects of its existence. To accomplish this end the young men who have received instruction at colleges like this at Orchard Lake will be of infinite use as Sergeants, Lieutenants, Captains and Colonels." It is hardly necessary to add that General Sherman's prophecy has been fulfilled as far as Orchard Lake is concerned, and that the services of its cadets have been of inestimable value in this regiment.

H. H. BANDHOLTZ,

Major, 35th Mich. Vol. Inf.

The various parties in interest seem to look upon the Peace Commission in Paris as a veritable Parliament of Man! Aguinaldo says he is going to be represented there, the Cubans also, and the Filipinos who want us to take the islands. Gen. Merritt sailed on the transport China for Hong Kong Aug. 30. He will leave Hong Kong Sept. 3 for Paris, and takes Maj. Hale and Stromber and Capt. Mott as his aides. Gen. Greene left at the same time for Washington, via Hong Kong, and Gen. Babcock and Maj. Sturgis have also sailed for the United States with reports. Aguinaldo has issued a memorial addressed to all the foreign powers reciting the fact that the Filipinos have formed a government under the constitution adopted on June 23. His forces have since carried on a campaign of liberty, taken forty provinces, and reduced Manila. They have 9,000 prisoners. He asks for the recognition of the independence of the Philippine Republic, or, failing in that, to be granted belligerent rights. The United States is not included in the powers whose countenance he solicits.



## THE CONQUEST OF EGYPT.

The British forces in Egypt have brought the long operations of their difficult advance to a successful close and the power of the Dervishes has been broken effectually in a battle that cost them by actual count more than 10,800 dead and a loss in wounded estimated at 16,000 and prisoners 3,000 or 4,000. It is difficult to accept such figures because the Sirdar, Sir Herbert Kitchener, estimated their whole force before the battle at 35,000 men and said they were "clearly visible." The loss of the English and Egyptians is given at not more than 200 or 300. The battle occurred Sept. 3, within eight miles of Omdurman, the town built near Khartoum by the Mahdi for his capital. It is characteristic of the daring Arabs that the attack was delivered by them. A party of British cavalry, discovered them about dawn advancing in force. Their front, which was made up of infantry and cavalry, covered three or four miles and with Eastern confidence in sight and sound it was ablaze with banners and noisy with brass and copper drums. The first attack was on the British left and the swarming tactics of the Arabs cost them heavily in face of the breech-loaders and machine guns. When the attack on the left failed they tried the center and when driven off they reformed and 15,000 of them charged the Sudanese division. By a skilful maneuver General Kitchener enclosed them in a depression with the fire of three brigades concentrated upon them. The Dervishes seem to have determined to die where they stood, and only when regiments had dwindled to companies did they break.

In this unequal battle only two British officers were killed. The fearful losses of the enemy attest their well-known bravery and equally apparent helplessness against modern arms. The battle began at 7:40 a. m., and at 4 p. m. the Sirdar entered Omdurman. The actual fighting is said to have lasted only three or four hours and if so the Dervishes will live in military history as having sustained the most astonishing slaughter known in modern times for an equal length of time. Omdurman was occupied, Khartoum visited and the Khalifa put to a flight so hurried that he dropped his wives along the road. It is pleasant to know that 150 prisoners in Omdurman were released, among them at least one European.

The English deserve very high compliments upon the manner in which they have conducted this long and difficult advance which began in the summer of 1896, with a force of about 30,000 men, one-third being British troops. Dongola was captured in the autumn and the expedition wintered there. In 1897 Berber, 200 miles from Omdurman, was taken and this year has been marked by the gunboat attack on Matamma, the defeat of the Dervishes at Atbara and the concentration of the Anglo-Egyptian forces supported by several river gunboats at that point for the final advance. The decisive battle was noteworthy for a charge of Lancers, who, we believe, were actually armed with the lance as well as sword, and though they were at a disadvantage, being surprised by a strong body massed in rear of the line they attacked first, they gallantly charged through ranks twenty deep and reforming charged back again. Of other incidents of the battle we know but little, except that machine guns played an important part, and that the white robes of the Arabs made them an easy mark. The Egyptian troops bore themselves with steadiness.

The advance from Atbara began Aug. 15 and a rendezvous was ordered at the head of the sixth cataract, where the main body of the Egyptian division went under command of Major General Hunter, followed by the British division. The marches are spoken of as very trying on account of the excessive heat and the Sirdar deserves the greatest credit for moving a force of about thirty thousand men so successfully. The spirit of his troops was very high, not only among the Europeans, but among the Egyptians as well. The Sirdar held a review of all his fighting force in the desert twelve hundred miles from Cairo, a sight that perhaps made Bonaparte turn in his grave! Some surprise was occasioned by the failure of the Dervishes to defend some strong positions at the head of a cataract forty miles from Khartoum, but the Khalifa was determined to make his defence very close to his capital.

After the battle the Sirdar entered Omdurman with the Khalifa's black standard which had been captured. The victory will be very welcome to the inhabitants of the region who have suffered severe oppression, and it must be the end of native opposition to British arms.

## BRAVE MAJOR FORSE.

A. W. Blackburn, late of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, in a recent interview, pays a high tribute to the late Maj. Forse, of the command named, who was killed in the battle of Santiago.

"I only voice the sentiment of all," says Mr. Blackburn, "when I say that a more cool, deliberate, brave man under fire never lived. He was loved and respected by his fellowmen and officers wherever he served in the Army. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was strictly just, and kind and forbearing withal—in a word, a gentleman in the true sense of the word. Wherever the men who served under his command in old Troop E, 1st Cavalry, may be, they will sincerely mourn the death of their old commander, friend and counsellor. They will recall in their minds the exciting times of the 'seventies,' when, surrounded and hard pressed by the savage foe, death-dealing missiles struck home to the heart's blood of many of their comrades. They will remember that amid the excitement of those bloody scenes there was one cool, collected spirit in whom they placed the utmost confidence. That was Maj. Forse, then their beloved commander. They will remember, too, his kind words for meritorious conduct, and also his reprimand; always given in sorrow, never in anger. When the Spanish bullet extinguished the life of Maj. A. G. Forse, of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, a noble soul of a noble man went back to its God."

Upon recommendation of Judge Advocate General Lieber, the Secretary of War has declared illegal and set aside the proceedings of a general court martial convened by Brigadier General Greene, on the steamer China, at sea, on June 18, 1898, who was then in command of the second detachment of the Philippine expedition. A general order provides that where a post or district command is composed of mixed troops, equivalent to a brigade, the commanding officer of the department or Army will designate it in orders as a "separate brigade," without which authority commanders of posts and districts having no brigade organization cannot convene general courts martial. The Judge Advocate General holds that Gen. Greene's detachment had not been so designated, but was made up of parts of brigades of the independent division. The sentences are therefore set aside.

## FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

August 30, 1898.

The 1st Illinois Volunteer Cavalry reached this post Saturday morning, Aug. 27, in seven trains. The first section came in the previous night, bringing 130 sick troopers. Capt. Silas A. Wolf, 4th Inf., met the train at 2 o'clock in the morning and superintended the removal of the soldiers to the post hospital. Thirteen were down with typhoid. When the regiment arrived the trains were switched in near the parade ground and the weary troopers, some 1,100 in all, climbed out of the cars and sought shady spots under the trees, where a rest of an hour was taken. Citizens of the surrounding villages and trains from Chicago soon began to arrive and the Ladies' Auxiliary, several hundred strong, were early on the ground with baskets of luncheon from which every soldier was supplied liberally. Such a grateful lot of men it would be hard to find.

The 9:20 train brought throngs of relatives and friends and many a touching reunion was witnessed. When "attention" was called the troopers "fell in" and marched to the stock trains to unload the horses. Then it was found that several of the men were unable to rise, some being so weak that they could hardly move hand or foot. One poor fellow got up on one knee and made a brave effort to follow his retreating comrades, but fell back with a groan. Mr. Henry Coole, of mess chest fame, with the assistance of some ladies, lifted one man into his buggy and soon had him in the field hospital, and in a few minutes the ambulance picked up the rest of the sick. Carloads of lumber were hauled on the camp grounds and by nightfall the tents were up. The horses were led down the ravine drive on to the beach and had a great frolic in the water. The great mess hall was turned over to the ladies and a grand spread of good things was laid for the tired and hungry soldiers. It was like a big Thanksgiving dinner, and was fully appreciated. Capt. C. W. Mason, of Co. A, 4th Infantry, watched the panorama from the deserted balcony in front of the quarters. He is on sick leave. Col. Young and Quartermaster Foreman, of the cavalry, were the busiest men in camp. Sunday being a holiday was the scene of a grand reunion of friends—some fifteen thousand from Chicago, Evanston, Highland and other nearby towns. The main camp is on the bluffs in the woods 100 feet above Lake Michigan. On the west side of the Sheridan Drive is the hospital camp, both presenting a picturesque sight. Capt. R. P. Page Wainwright, 1st U. S. Cav., one of the heroes of Santiago, arrived at the post Aug. 28 and will muster out the Volunteer cavalry.

On Tuesday afternoon a formal reception and review of the regiment was held on the parade ground in front of the barracks. Speeches of welcome were made by Mayor Harrison, of Chicago; Congressman Foss and others. The cavalry parade showed the careful training of the men and horses, and the presence of about twenty thousand spectators, made a scene long to be remembered.

It is expected that the regiment will be mustered out in the next two or three weeks.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1898.

The following officers are on the new detail ordered to report Aug. 28: Lieuts. P. E. Pierce, 5th Inf.; D. Anderson, 10th Cav.; R. P. Davis, 2d Art.; H. M. Reeve, 3d Inf.; C. H. Hunter, 1st Art.; G. F. Landers, 4th Art.; Granger Adams, 5th Art.; S. L. Faison, 1st Inf.; Edward Anderson, 7th Cav.; W. E. Ellis, 4th Art.; F. G. Maudlin, 2d Art.; J. T. Crabbs, 8th Cav.; H. C. Davis, 7th Art.; 2d Lieuts. W. R. Smith, 1st Art.; J. Bugge, 3d Inf.; C. H. Paine, 13th Inf.; F. W. Lewis, 22d Inf.; J. M. Williams, 7th Art.; Girard Sturtevant, 25th Inf.; J. L. Knowlton, 2d Art.; E. P. Jervey, Jr., 5th Cav.; S. C. Hazard, 1st Art.; W. Lassiter, 1st Art.; J. R. Lindsey, 9th Cav.; George Biakely, 2d Art.; T. L. Ames, 3d Art.; H. H. Stout, 6th Cav.; S. V. McClure, 7th Inf.; F. W. Coe, 1st Art.; D. M. King, 4th Art.; H. A. White, 6th Cav.; J. W. Hinkley, Jr., 5th Art.; and M. C. Smith, 2d Cav. Capt. J. H. Beacom, 3d Inf., whose name appears in the list as originally published, has been ordered to duty in Cuba. Muster and inspection were held on Wednesday, Aug. 31.

On Saturday afternoon a tea was given by Mrs. Bruff for her guest, Miss Traphagen. The hostess was assisted in receiving by Misses Annie Davis, Spurgin, Honeycutt, Adams, Young, Manning, Fuger, the Misses Crancy, Miss Van Nest and Miss Willson. Mrs. King and Mrs. Hoffer served ice cream. Among the guests were the Misses Parker, the Misses Hall, Miss Braden, Miss Ennis, Miss Barlow, Miss Ward, Miss Roe and Miss Harding. Cadets Woodruff, Patten, Heidt, Humphrey, Trott, Kelly, Carter, Oliver, Granger, Minns, Putnam, Comly, Grant, Birnie, Gleaves, Pillow, Tidball, Van Schnick, Haskell, Smith, W. D.; Lee, Markham, Hyde and Wesson and Naval Cadet Charles Bruff and Mr. Pendleton, of Cornell.

Forty-five members of Co. E, Engineers, under Capt. Winslow, marched up the hill from the station on the arrival of the 8:32 West Shore train on Sunday evening. A warm welcome greeted the returning soldiers. The U. S. M. A. Band had obtained permission to escort the troops from the depot. As the procession passed barracks the cadets gave three rousing cheers. The band played lively airs, the families of the men acted as escort and the scene was one of joy. The night was very dark and only an indistinct view could be obtained of the gallant men who returned to their post after months of hardship. A ball will be given in honor of Co. E on Tuesday evening. The company has lost four members since last April, one man dying in Cuba and three at Montauk.

Maj. Beebe, with his wife and daughter, has been a guest at the hotel during the past week. The Major goes to Havana by the Resolute as Ordnance Officer on the staff of Gen. Wade.

It is with the deepest regret that the news of the death of Lieut. Lucian Stacy, of '96, has been learned at this post. Lieut. Stacy was a native of Maine, from which State he was appointed to the Military Academy in '92. In addition to his honors won on the football field, Lieut. Stacy was a general favorite. He was at the time of his death (due to fever) a 2d Lieutenant in Co. F, 20th Infantry.

Gen. and Mrs. John M. Wilson and Miss Waller have been guests of Mrs. Lusk. Capt. Lusk, who has been ill at Camp Meade, is, we are glad to learn, making favorable progress toward recovery. The invitations issued for the hop and reception to be given in honor of Co. E, Engineers, are being tastefully gotten up. The dancing card bears on the cover the crossed flags of the United States and Cuba and excellent likenesses of Capt. Lusk and Lieut. Winslow.

## NAVY NOTES.

All the vessels bought on the Atlantic coast by the War Department for transports will be retained in the service, and at the first opportunity will be refitted into model transports. At the beginning of the war great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of such ships. The Army was entirely without vessels which could be used for this purpose. In future the War Department will keep under its control several vessels especially adapted for such duty. The fifteen transports on the Atlantic coast in possession of the Government are the Panama, Port Victor, Rita, Mohawk, Mobile, Massachusetts, Manitoba, Minnewaska, Mississippi, Michigan, Roumania, Odbam, Berlin, Chester and the tug Britannia. Besides these vessels the Department owns one transport on the Pacific coast.

Captain Endicott returned to Washington last week from an inspection tour of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, where he went to select a site for the location of a new dry dock, which the Government is to place there. He found that the yard is not well adapted for such a dock and no acceptable site was found. Congress provided for a dock at that yard, and in view of this fact the only suitable spot at all available for it has been selected. The rocky nature of the river front and the dangers to big warships in passing between the high bluffs through which a current runs like a mill race, renders it extremely doubtful if the largest vessels can be taken through this channel and up to the yard with safety. The advisability of placing an expensive dock at Portsmouth is seriously questioned, as the yard has never been considered well suited for repairing battleships and large types of vessels. The politicians, however, of New England were so active last winter that an appropriation was secured, and it is now mandatory on the Department to establish one there, though the probabilities are strong that it will be discovered that a mistake was made in expending \$800,000 on a dock which will be accessible only to the smaller class of vessels.

The squadron which sailed from Hampton Roads on Monday bound for Boston is so much in demand by New England cities which desire to entertain it that the Navy Department has announced it will grant no more applications for such cities. Providence, R. I., through Congressman Bull, has asked that the vessels be ordered there, where a reception and entertainment in honor of the officers and men will be given on Sept. 10. Portland, Me., also wants the ships to visit them, and there is some intention of sending the vessels there, but as yet no orders have been issued. In speaking of the subject of cities entertaining the squadron, Assistant Secretary Allen said: "While the vessels are at Boston, should there be any delay in putting them in condition, there will be no objection by the Department to sending such of them as can be spared without prejudice to the interests of the service to places where they are asked for, and thus gratify the natural and proper desire of the people to see the Navy."

The U. S. S. Iowa was floated into the Gillies-Walsh dry dock at the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the high tide at 8 a. m., Sept. 1. This was the first docking of a first-class battleship at the New York Yard. The same dock was used only once before, for docking one of the monitors. Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, who has been in charge of the reconstruction of what was an imperfect dock, deserves and will no doubt receive great credit for bringing the structure to a condition of usefulness. Many experts in dry dock construction had, at first, great doubt that such a result was possible, but Mr. Bowles appears to have triumphed over all obstacles and saved to the Navy Department what threatened to be a tremendously expensive but wholly useless structure. Some of the New York daily paper reporters became hysterical over what they thought would have been a collision when the Iowa was moving up the channel to the dock entrance. If Capt. Evans, Capt. Sumner, Mr. Bowles, the tug, their pilots and crews and the several hundred sailors and laborers had not been present to prevent such an accident the Iowa might have crashed into the Chicago, but as all hands were present for duty nothing of the sort happened, nor was it ever imminent. When the dock was flooded to bring the Iowa out the outlet valve for condenser water was displaced in some way unknown, and the ship was flooded, but without other damage than the necessity of cleaning up.

The people of Boston gave a rousing reception to the officers and men of the several U. S. warships visiting that port, and who were reviewed by Governor Wocott on Sept. 3, escorted by Massachusetts State troops. The Navy force passed in review as follows: Carriaga containing the commanding officers: Commo. F. J. Higginson, Comdr. J. H. Dayton, Comdr. R. M. Berry, Comdr. C. C. Todd, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne, Comdr. F. M. Symonds, Comdr. R. Clover, and Comdr. W. S. Cowles. Next came the Naval Brigade, under Comdr. W. W. Mead, made up as follows: Staff—Adjutant, Lieut. T. M. Potts; Ordnance Officer, Lieut. W. G. Hanum; Surgeon, P. A. Surg. M. S. Guest; Commissary, Asst. Paymr. A. F. Huntington, 1st Battalion, Marines, all from the Massachusetts, Capt. T. N. Wood commanding; 2d Battalion, blue jackets from the Massachusetts, Lieut. Comdr. S. Schroeder commanding; 3d Battalion, blue jackets from the Helena, Topeka, Machias and Wilmington, Lieut. C. W. Bartlett, of the Topeka, commanding; 4th Battalion, blue jackets from the Detroit, Marietta, Bancroft and Castine, Lieut. H. McCrea, of the Machias, commanding.

Great preparations are making at Newport News for the launching of the Illinois, which is expected to take place Oct. 4. The hotels at Old Point are receiving applications for room and the launching ways are under construction. The Illinois will be christened by Miss Daley Leiter, of Chicago, daughter of Levi Z. Leiter, and the youngest sister of Mrs. Curzon. She is at Geneva Lake with her parents.

It is not often that a man-of-war is conveyed by a merchant vessel, but that was practically the case of the monitor Monterey when she crossed the Pacific in company with the collier Brutus. The ships left San Diego, Cal., June 11, and arrived at Manila Aug. 4. During this voyage of 7,600 knots the Monterey was towed 3,725 knots by the Brutus, and two stops were made, one at Honolulu and the other at the Island of Guam. At each of these places the Monterey was coaled—in Honolulu from shore, and in Guam from the Brutus. The distance towed and that steamed without towing are as follows: June 8 to 23—Towed, 712 knots. July 5 to July 22—Towed, 2,541 knots. July 25 to July 28—Towed, 472 knots; steamed without towing, 3,875 knots. Total, 7,800 knots; total number of towing hours, 551, and the average rate, 6.76 knots. The weather was fine with the exception of a light gale July 31. This voyage recalls the presence on Chinese rivers of American side-wheel river boats that had crossed the Pacific without mishap. It is only as an instance of a long row that the voyage of the Monterey is noteworthy.



The auxiliary cruiser Gloucester, Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright, arrived at Tompkinsville, N. Y., Sept. 4, from Guantanamo, Cuba.

Capt. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., relieved Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore as senior aide to Rear Adm. Bunce, at the Navy Yard, New York, Sept. 6. Comdr. Gilmore has been assigned to duty at Key West, where he will assume charge of the naval station.

The Board of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the accident to the Iowa on Sept. 4 at the Navy Yard, New York, composed of Capt. Merrill Miller, Comdr. Joseph N. Hemphill, and Chief Engr. James R. Perry, have concluded their work and have forwarded their report on to Washington.

Among the war vessels at the Navy Yard, New York, being overhauled are the battleships Iowa and Oregon, the cruisers New York, Chicago and Atlanta, nine torpedo boats, and some supply ships, colliers and tugs. The Brooklyn, Indiana, and other vessels are to go to the yard as soon as some of the vessels now there leave for the anchorage off Tompkinsville. The application for passes has been very great, and they have been necessarily restricted.

During the summer season up to this time there have been only four cases of sickness of all kinds at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., and not one of them fever of any description. This is a remarkable showing, for there has been quartered there during this period on an average of 250 men. It speaks well not only for the general healthfulness of the location, but also of the fine sanitary rules that have been adopted and enforced by the able officer in charge of the yard, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger.—Daily Globe, Pensacola.

#### ARMY NOTES.

Upon his return to Washington the President was presented with a Spanish flag taken at Coamo, Porto Rico, on Aug. 9. The presentation was made by a commission consisting of Col. John Biddle, 16th Pennsylvania Vols., who, with Lieut. E. M. Fullington, of the staff of General Wilson, and Capt. Harry Hall, of the 16th Pennsylvania regiment, came all the way from Porto Rico, the three officers being sent on here by General Wilson for that purpose. The flag is said to be the only standard captured by force of arms during the Porto Rican campaign. The capture was made by Col. Biddle, who executed a flank movement with the 16th Pennsylvania in the rear of Coamo, and succeeded in capturing a Spanish arsenal, with the flag and 167 prisoners. In the engagement the Americans lost four wounded, but twenty-three Spaniards were killed. Major General Wilson has selected for promotion on account of distinguished bravery in that engagement the three officers who are to present the flag to President McKinley.

The West Shore Railroad offered to take the 33d and 34th Michigan Volunteers from Camp Wikoff to Camp Easton, Island Lake, Mich., for \$4 per man, horses to go as baggage without extra charge. A soldiers' relief committee from Michigan paid for Pullman cars. The regiments left Camp Wikoff Sept. 2. In the 33d Michigan there are 33 officers, 6 non-commissioned staff officers, 682 enlisted men, and 10 horses. In the 34th there are 30 officers, 6 non-commissioned staff officers, 747 enlisted men, and 14 horses.

It is said that Gen. F. V. Greene, who went to Manila with the second expedition, had authority to attack Manila at once, if Admiral Dewey thought it advisable, without reference to Gen. Anderson's wishes, though Gen. Anderson was Greene's superior.

Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, has accepted the Ministry of War in succession to M. Cavaignac, resigned. He was a member of the Ribot Cabinet, which went out of office on Oct. 28, 1895. It is not decided whether the Dreyfus case will be reopened, the Premier, M. Brisson, being reported as having said that all the members of the Ministry are convinced of the guilt of Capt. Dreyfus, but that the government must consider the change that has come over public opinion since the suicide last week of Lieut. Col. Henry. It has been established that the discovery of Lieut. Col. Henry's forgery was due to the vigorous remonstrance of the German government. This forgery is one of the most extraordinary ever known. The handwriting of Col. Schwarzkoppen was imitated so well that he could not have denied the letter but for one circumstance. He said: "It is my writing, but I never wrote the letter." It contains the name of a person I have never written to and will never write to for fear of compromising. It is therefore a forgery. You entered this name in order to prevent me from denouncing the forgery and communicating with the Public Prosecutor." The French government appears to have in its service the most skillful forger in the world. Even letters from the German Emperor and other high personages are suspected of being forgeries.

A soldier's comfort committee has been formed in New York which meets trains bearing sick or convalescent soldiers and cares for them. Soldiers arriving in New York in any way are assisted and we believe with discretion and without any wish or attempt to antagonize the constituted medical authorities. They have the reputation of doing much good in a quiet way. Tables have been put in the lower hall of the Army Building, and from them will be served fresh sterilized milk, bread and crackers to all soldiers who arrive at the building seeking transportation certificates. The sign over the tables tells the soldiers to "take all you want," and they are not slow in taking advantage of the invitation.

Gen. Brooke's march from Ponce to San Juan to attend the meeting of the Porto Rico commission has been an interesting though quiet progress. He was attended by his staff and an escort, consisting of troop H of the 6th Cavalry and one company of the 8th Infantry. He left Ponce Sept. 3 and reached Rio Piedras, a suburb of San Juan, Sept. 6, where he will have his quarters. In the Spanish lines beyond Alibonita the Spanish troops were drawn up along the roadside in honor of Gen. Brooke, and compliments were exchanged with their commanding officer. At Cayey, a beautiful town which can be seen for miles from the mountain road, the inhabitants went a mile out on the road to greet the Americans, and followed them as they marched into the town. Friendly visits from Spanish soldiers to ours took place and the conduct of their officers was cordial. The other members of the commission have arrived at San Juan and went to the Hotel Inglaterra.

In attempting to remove the mines in the lower Mississippi it was found that many of them had drifted and others had their mooring ropes so covered with sand that they could not be brought up. Sixty were planted and nineteen remain in the water. One blew up, destroying the snag boat John R. Meigs and killing six men, two of whom, Sergt. John Newman and Pvt. Pat Carlos, were from Willets Point. Part of the debris of the boat was blown into Fort St. Phillip.

#### THE ARMY REGISTER.

##### CORRECTIONS TO BE MADE IN IT UP TO DATE.

An incorrect and misleading list purporting to show the lineal rank of officers of cavalry and infantry having been published, we think it best to give a correct list and to it we have added a list of later appointments sufficient to enable each one to bring his Army Register down to date. In arranging the officers of infantry according to lineal rank the fact should be noted that the first promotions of 1st Lieutenants to Captain were made regimentally and that those following were made lineally, the law having meantime been changed.

The names of the Colonels of the several regiments will be found under our Army head.

##### OFFICERS OF CAVALRY.

The Lieutenant Colonels and Majors of cavalry are as follows:

Lieutenant Colonels—Whiteside, 5; Carroll, 6; Baldwin, 10; Chaffee, 3; Cooney, 7; Viele, 1; Rafferty, 2; Norvell, 9; Davis, 8; Wagner, 4.

Majors—Carr, 8; Wells, 8; Kellogg, 4; Halsey, 9; Wint, 10; Moore, 5; Wessells, 3; Wheelan, 8; Hayes, 7; Kelley, 10; Lebo, 6; Wallace, 2; Nowlan, 7; Bell, 1; Jackson, 3; Woodson, 9; Godfrey, 7; Rucker, 4; Huggins, 6; Forbush, 9; Augur, 4; Thompson, 2; Smith, 1; Hennisee, 2; Swiger, 3; Fowler, 10; Pratt, 1; Cooper, 5; Ederly, 6; Dimmick, 5.

The list of cavalry Captains can be obtained from the lineal list in the last Army Register, page 262, noting the following changes: Charles Morton is now the ranking Captain, Augur is out and Steever becomes No. 11; Nordstrom is out and Dodd becomes 32; Baird is out and Wilder becomes 48; Evans is out and Bishop becomes 68; Johnston is out and Gaston becomes 79, showing a gain in his case and the case of those who follow him of 13 numbers. The 1st Lieutenants promoted to Captains are arranged in the following order: 108, Sands, 6th Cav.; 109, Watson, 10th Cav.; 110, Tripp, 10th Cav.; 111, Dickman, 8th Cav.; 112, Landis, 6th Cav.; 113, West, 8th Cav.; 114, Foltz, 2d Cav.; 115, Gardner, 2d Cav.; 116, Stevens, 2d Cav.; 117, Carleton, 10th Cav.; 118, Almy, 10th Cav.; 119, Dugan, 7th Cav.; 120, Fuller, 7th Cav.

Elliott, who was above Dugan, is out and McDonald is the ranking 1st Lieutenant; Shipp, Smith, W. H., and Dean are out and Carter P. Johnson becomes No. 16, the next following in their order down to Duff, who becomes No. 24 by the transfer of West to the Subsistence Department. Young becomes 104, Kemp going out.

The following 2d Lieutenants of Cavalry have been promoted to 1st Lieutenants: 122, Furlong, 6; 123, Livermore, 10; 124, Corcoran, 6; 125, Fleming, 10; 126, Winans, 4; 127, Johnston, 3; 128, Howard, 3; 129, Lindsey, 1; 130, Crabbs, 9; 131, Glasgow, 2; 132, Armstrong, 10; 133, Harbord, 10; 134, O'Shea, 4; 135, Batson, 4; 136, Phillips, 3; 137, Tompkins, 2; 138, Rockenbach, 9; 139, Williams, 7; 140, Cole, 1.

##### OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY.

The lineal rank of officers of artillery was given in G. O. No. 20, H. O. A., G. O., April 18, 1898, appearing in the "Army and Navy Journal" of April 30, 1898, page 681. Since then the following changes have been made: Maj. MacMurray has died and Selden A. Day has been promoted Major of the 5th; Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., Captain, and Thos. B. Lamoreux, 1st Lieutenant, all to date from May 14, 1898. Geo. G. Gately was previously promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. L. Zalinski, C. S., of his regimental rank as 1st Lieut., 2d Art. These corrections are also to be noted in G. O. 20: 1st Lieut. W. F. Hancock is now of the 6th Artillery, not the 5th, and John D. Miley of the 2d, not the 7th; 2d Lieut. James M. Williams, 7th Artillery, instead of the 1st; Adrian S. Fleming, 6th instead of 4th, and Mervyn Buckley, 5th instead of 6th. The following 2d Lieutenants of artillery follow after 2d Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, the last name appearing in G. O. 20:

Samuel C. Vestal, 7; Thomas H. McIntyre, 6; Richard H. McMaster, 6—22d April, 1898.

Philip L. Ward, 7—20th April.

Manus McCloskey, 5; John Edmundson Stephens, 7; Thomas Emery Merrill, 1; George Adolphus Nugent, 6; William West Hamilton, 6; William Edward Cole, 1; Fox Conner, 2; Henry Wolf Butner, 3; Marcellus Garner Spinks, 5; Jacob Calvin Johnson, 4; Henry Lowe Newbold, 7; Ernest Darius Scott, 6; Chas. S. Babcock, 6—April 26, 1898.

Harold P. Goodnow, 2; Albert G. Jenkins, 1; Robert E. Wylie, 1; Patrick A. Connolly, 5; William Forse, 3; Malcolm Young, 2; Lawrence C. Brown, 6; Harry L. Steele, 7—22d June.

Walter S. Volkmar, 4; Percy W. Arnold, 7—23d June.

##### Promotions Dating from July 9, 1898.

Armistead .....	2	Bishop .....	4	Hoecker .....	5
Mitchell .....	4	Bass .....	3	Merriman .....	3
Wells .....	2	Hatch .....	2	Spaulding .....	3
Brees .....	4	Wallace .....	1	Black .....	4
Stewart .....	1	Hase .....	6	Lanza .....	3
Whipple .....	1	Couch .....	7	Patterson .....	7
Douglas .....	5	Doores .....	5	Haight .....	4
Patten .....	1	Starbuck .....	6	Cassells .....	7
Hall .....	5	Howell .....	6	Wilbur .....	5
Kimmel .....	3	Goodfellow .....	7	James .....	3
Smith .....	6	Bromer .....	7	Martindale .....	2
Proctor .....	5	Pershing .....	6	Faulkner .....	4
Copp .....	6	Scott .....	3	Tanner .....	1
West .....	2	Genrel .....	7	Evans .....	3
Boutelle .....	3	Mills .....	5	Lieber .....	23
Phisterer .....	1	Lloyd .....	6	Bell .....	12
Kelton .....	1	Carpenter .....	2	Ramsay .....	21
Hains .....	7	Wallach .....	7	Clarke .....	5
Colton .....	2	Williams .....	4	Mitchell .....	7

##### INFANTRY OFFICERS.

The Colonels of infantry are given under the heading of the several regiments in the Army. The Lieutenant Colonels are:

Lieutenant Colonels—Patterson, 22; Freeman, 5; Bailey, 18; Powell, 15; Wheaton, 20; French, 23; Daggett, 25; McKibben, 21; Liscum, 24; Haskell, 17; Hood, 19; Ewers, 9; Biebee, 1; Carpenter, 7; Harbach, 3; Burke, 11; Davis, 14; Smith, T. M., 10; Smith, J. H., 12; Miner, 6; McLaughlin, 16; Hobart, 8; Coe, 13; Sanno, 4; McCaskey, 2.

Majors—Robe, 14; Ellis, 13; Porter, 5; Hooton, 25; Van Horne, 22; Humphreys, 12; Williams, 17; Corlies, 7; Eskridge, 10; Jocelyn, 19; Baker, 4; Clapp, 24; Keller, 18; Spurgin, 23; Boyle, 8; Savage, 8; Coolidge, 7; Hartz, 15; Dempsey, 2; Dougherty, 1; Lincoln, 10; Goodale, 23; Roberts, 17; Brinkerhoff, 15; Thompson, 24; Bubb, 4; Davis, 6; Baldwin, 5; Paul, 18; Potter, 14; Brown, 12; Markley, 24; O'Brien, 19; Auman, 13; Lee, 9; Miller, 20; Wilhelm, 21; Ward, 19; Auman, 13; Lee, 9; Miller, 20; Wilhelm, 21; Ward, 19; Parker, 22; Craigie, 25; Ouliny, 1; Bowman, 2; Whitney, 6; Kirkman, 16; Guthrie, 15; Foote, 21; Rice, 3; Penney, 8; Crowell, 11; Stouch, 20.

The Captains of infantry down to and including No. 45, G. W. H. Stouch, have been promoted. The following officers are no longer on the lineal list: Mason Car-

ter, Alfred Morton, Chas. T. Witherell, Ebenezer W. Stone, Stephen R. Stafford, Hiram H. Ketcham, James Halloran, Gregory Barrett, John Drum, T. W. Morrison, W. I. Carpenter, James Farnace, Alex. M. Witherill, Sidney E. Clark, B. H. Gilman, Chas. Dodge, Chas. W. Rowell, Edgar Hubert. In the "Journal" of Aug. 13, page 1031, we published a list of Captains promoted from 1st Lieutenants, with their assignments down to and including Magnus O. Hollis, also the 1st Lieutenants promoted from 2d Lieutenants, with their assignments, down to Harry Clement.

##### CAPTAINS OF INFANTRY.

To follow after Maney, Bailey is 189 in lineal rank and the others follow in their order:

Bailey .....	21	Parke .....	21	Barth .....	12
Mallory .....	2	McCoy .....	21	Bundy .....	6
Emery .....	11	Chandler .....	1	Hatch .....	18
Palmer .....	9	Dodds .....	9	Shanks .....	18
Miller .....	5	Noyes .....	9	Allaire .....	23
Benham .....	2	Abbot .....	12	Davison .....	5
Van Vliet .....	10	Blatchford .....	11	Stamper .....	8
Edwards .....	25	Brett .....	24	Blauvelt .....	15
Buck .....	13	Beacom .....	6	Batchelor .....	24
Sparrow .....	21	May .....	15	Hodges .....	22
Tyler .....	19	Hovey .....	24	Kerr .....	17
Clark .....	12	Hearn .....	21	Hirst .....	12
Chynoweth .....	17	Shollenberger .....	10	Lloyd .....	15
Thurston .....	16	Wright .....	7	Hughes .....	13
Plummer .....	10	Hardin .....	18	Scott .....	13
Kirby .....	10	Pendleton .....	23	Roberts .....	19
Howe .....	17	Leonhauser .....	25	Chatfield .....	5
Black .....	24	Vodges .....	1	Morrison .....	10
Newton .....	16	Penrose .....	11	Rowan .....	19
Avery .....	3	Howell .....	7	Andrus .....	4
Dunning .....	16	Stafford .....	8	Van Liew .....	2
Partello .....	5	Ord .....	22	Anglum .....	12
French .....	3	Dapray .....	23	Cotter .....	15
Strother .....	1	Kernan .....	2	Alvord .....	20
Fremont .....	2	Anderson .....	9	Sage .....	14
Truitt .....	21	Kennedy .....	8	Patten .....	14
Bell .....	1	Griffith .....	18	Hollis .....	4
Clarke .....	10	McIver .....	7	Goodin .....	25
Cowles .....	4	Saffold .....	13	Collins .....	23
		Richardson .....	8		

##### SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF INFANTRY.

The following is a list of 2d Lieutenants of Infantry. Coming after Bridges (See Army Register, 1898, page 272.)

McClare .....	2	Bombard .....	5	Shaffer .....	13
Robertson .....	6	Nickline .....	9	Curtis .....	12
Heidt .....	6	French .....	11	Hopkin .....	5
Lincoln .....	24	Stacey .....	19	Clark .....	13
Mullay .....	14	Cavanaugh .....	20	Nixon .....	1
Kerth .....	23	Grimes .....	20	Kinney .....	13
Munton .....	23	Geiger .....	24	Ledyard .....	2
Ottwell .....	7	Harker .....	15	Smith .....	13
Meade .....	21	Wilkinson .....	15	Carr .....	17
Jordan .....	1	Wickham .....	16	Bonnycastle .....	20
Nesbitt .....	6	Felwick .....	1	Wright .....	14
Gowen .....	16	Naylor .....	9	Croft .....	19
Miller .....	13	Conrad .....	18	Huguet .....	21
Bricker .....	17	Eaton .....	8	Shelare .....	2
Maginnis .....	11	King .....	1	Taylor .....	20
Fiscus .....	2	Ross .....	3	Nevin .....	22
Berry .....	1	Martin .....	21	Halstead .....	4
Hammond .....	9	Downes .....	1	Knight .....	1
Ingram .....	5	Van Horn .....	17	Campbell .....	22
Lavis .....	17	Williams .....	5	Keller .....	24
Janda .....	8	Falls .....	18	Harris .....	2
Read .....	13	Macklin .....	11	MacNab .....	23
Welborn .....	9	Glidden .....	4	Burr .....	3
Lyle .....	18	Hannay .....	3	Cheney .....	4
Williams .....	2	Graham .....	11	Howland .....	24
Walton .....	10	Gilbreth .....	14	Parrott .....	22
Exton .....	20	Hoyt .....	11	Ford .....	16
Henry .....	4	Price .....	6	Watkins .....	2
Martin .....	21	Humphrey .....	17	Comer .....	16
Laherty .....	7	Tillman .....	7	Brambild .....	23
Wheeler .....	23	Darrach .....	11	Kucker .....	15
Ridenour .....	16	Holden .....	10	Bumpus .....	21
Humphrey .....	3	Webb .....	16	Hill .....	4
Enochs .....	25	Whitney .....	1	Dalton .....	9
Murphy .....	24	Cranston .....	17	Frith .....	24
Maxey .....	6	Todd .....	3	Strait .....	25
Crall .....	20	Toffey .....	16	Hassawreck .....	17
Gohn .....	14	Martin .....	21	Cakin .....	10
Bradford .....	19	Arrowsmith .....	13	Nulta .....	24
Scales .....	15	Wheeler .....	4	Perkins .....	8
Stone .....	22	Turner .....	8	Childs .....	6
Boniface .....	17	Williams .....	12	Wagner .....	8
Clay .....	13	Valentine .....	19	Graham .....	5
Schoeffel .....	9	Leonard .....	22	Knabenslure .....	4
Bates .....	17	Walker .....	16	Harrison .....	25
Ovenshine .....	16	Barnett .....	12	Knox .....	20
Cochran .....	7	Mulliken .....	16	Powers .....	25

Captain E. T. C. Richmond, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined at the Mortar Battery, Winthrop, Mass., Sept. 9, from a short leave.

Capt. J. V. White, 7th U. S. Art., has changed base with his battery from Willets Point to Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Lieut. W. D. Chitty, 3d U. S. Cav., on sick leave, is at the Commercial Hotel, Marshfield, Mo.

Ensign A. McManus, U. S. N., of the Fern, and wife were at the Madison Hotel, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 7, to spend a few days.

Mr. George Howard Cowie, of the Corporation Counsel's Office, New York, son of Chief Engineer George Cowie, U. S. N., was married at Rahway, N. J., Sept. 6, to Miss Caroline Campbell, daughter of Orville Dewey Campbell.

Major John A. Logan, U. S. V., is reported seriously ill with Cuban fever at his country residence, Gloan Lodge, near Youngstown, Ohio.

Mrs. Gilbreath, widow of Major E. C. Gilbreath, 11th U. S. Inf., who died in Porto Rico Aug. 22d last, is residing with her son, Mr. W. S. Gilbreath, at 318 Walnut avenue, Austin, Illinois.

Colonels H. W. Hubbell, S. Y. Seyburn and W. S. Schuyler, left Camp Black, Hempstead, N. Y., with their respective regiments, 201st, 202d and 203d New York Vols., for Middletown, Pa., on Friday, Sept. 9.

On board the Relief, which arrived at New York Sept. 7, were Lieut. Conklin, 7th U. S. Art.; Lieut. Olsen, 2d Wisconsin Inf., and Dr. A. E. Perrel, of Brooklyn.

The camp at Anniston, Ala., in command of Gen. Frank, has been named Camp Shipp, in honor of Lieut. William E. Shipp, 10th Cav., who was killed before Santiago. Lieut. Shipp was appointed to West Point from North Carolina.

The New York "Times" says that General Wheeler has sent the last sheet of his history of the Spanish-American war to his Boston publishers.

Lieut. T. H. Low, U. S. M. C., arrived at New York Sept. 3 from Cuba on the supply steamer Niagara.



## OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

"Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Sept. 3, 1898.

"Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.  
"City of Washington arrived to-day with Col. Humphreys, Chief Quartermaster, U. S. A. No sickness or deaths on board. Berkshire arrived with 378 convalescents of sundry commands. Deaths on voyage: Sergt. Johnston, Battery M, 1st Artillery; a nurse named McMashen, Pvt. Murphy, Co. E, 24th Inf.; all buried at sea. One hundred and seventy-five men were sick enough to need transportation. No contagion on board. Principally from Siboney. Orizaba arrived with twenty-four Paymasters and clerks and a million dollars specie. No sickness or deaths on voyage. Nueces arrived with about seventy-five men of 1st Illinois Volunteers. Twenty-eight sick; no deaths on board. Deaths since last report: Carleton Day, private, Co. H, 33d Michigan Volunteers; Al. Rebuque, private, Co. K, 34th Michigan Volunteers; Morris Dolan, teamster, 3d Infantry; Frank Haggerman, private, Co. F, 8th Ohio Volunteers; Hubbard White, private, Co. A, 71st New York Volunteers; Ira Libold, Co. F; William A. Shake, private, Co. B; H. Eaton, Co. F, 1st Illinois Volunteers; Dan F. Connorshot, Co. E, 9th Massachusetts Volunteers; Charles Frazer, Co. D, 8th U. S. Inf.; Isaac Hottle, private, Co. D, 7th U. S. Inf.; L. Myers, private, Co. A, 12th U. S. Inf. The distinguished physician, Dr. Senn, of Chicago, asserted that the fever patients were much better taken care of, both medically and in nursing, than in any other hospital that he had ever seen, and the convalescents as a matter of fact are living luxuriously. Thirty-third and 34th Michigan regiments left this morning. Did not receive telegram about insufficient sleeping car transportation until after the troops had left. WHEELER."

"Ponce, Sept. 3, 1898.

"Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.  
"Mississippi sailed this morning, 6 o'clock, twenty-one officers, 632 men, 194 horses, 50 civilians, distributed as follows: New York cavalry, six officers, 178 men; Pennsylvania cavalry, eight officers, 285 men; sundry officers, six; Pennsylvania artillery, three officers, 154 men. Should reach New York Sept. 10 or Sept. 11. General leaves for San Juan this morning, and will be at Rio Piedras, within twelve miles of San Juan, Monday evening. WILSON."

"Ponce, September 4.

"Adjutant General, Washington.  
"Transport Panama sailed at 4 p. m. today with 246 convalescents; Surg. Daly and three assistants on board. Could accommodate no more. WILSON."

"Ponce, Sept. 4, 1898.

"Secretary of War, Washington:  
"In regard to the charge about the 16th Pennsylvania not having proper medical treatment, there is no truth in it. Report of Major Woodbury, just received, states that Ernst's brigade has 21½ per cent. of his command ill, diarrhea, dysentery and intermittent fever with typhoid development. Camps are in admirable condition, and every precaution taken always for health of men, yet rate of sickness is increasing day by day in regular proportions. He thinks nothing can be done except to move camp forward, meaning Albenita. As soon as I can see Captain-General Macias I will try to arrange. WILSON."

"Camp Wikoff, Montauk, Sept. 5, 1898.

"Adjutant General, Washington.  
"No transports arrived to-day. Allegheny sailed for New York. All transports in this port from Santiago have unloaded the troops destined for this camp. Deaths since last report: Samuel Cook, private, Co. B, 9th Inf.; unknown soldier; Herbert L. Jellman, Sergeant, band, 4th Inf.; Thomas Farguson, Sergeant 3d Cav.; Michael Barlow, private Co. A, 20th Inf.; Raymond D. Atkinson, private Co. I, 20th Inf.; August Dapme, private, band, 3d Infantry; Charles Hage, Corporal Co. H, 2d Massachusetts Volunteers; Charles W. Washburn, Co. F, 33d Michigan Volunteers; Union W. Goff, Sergeant Co. I, 71st New York Volunteers. WHEELER."

A dispatch received later by Adj. Gen. Corbin from Gen. Wheeler reported the arrival of the transports Roumania and Unionist on Sunday, Sept. 4.

"Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.

"The Commanding General, Montauk, N. Y.  
"The New York 'World' of about 28th ultimo published a statement of the death of Pvt. Hugh Parrett of the 8th Regulars, in which it is charged that when he begged of Dr. — to take him to the hospital the doctor told him that the hospital was for sick men, and it is reported that Parrett died that night. This account is sent me by Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, who says there is great indignation in his community over the case, and, if it is as reported, there should be. I wish an inquiry immediately instituted to find out about this matter and report made to me. I understand one Sergt. Rich of same company or regiment is under arrest for having complained of this matter. I have heard much of the neglect of the men, much of which no doubt is fictitious, but if there is any foundation for this statement, or if there are any men ill in the Regulars in their tents there who are not provided for, I wish to know the reason why, and at once; also the names of the officers in command of the regiment and company in each case. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

"Camp Wikoff, Sept. 5.

"Secretary of War, Washington.  
"I have made a thorough inspection of the camp to-day. The steam laundry for hospitals is in full operation; waterworks are again working satisfactorily; the health of the troops improving; visit of the President was very beneficial. WHEELER."

"Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1898.

"General H. C. Corbin, Washington.  
"Second Division, 3d Corps, hospital closed yesterday. This is the one that has been most generally and severely criticised. Following is its record since establishment, June 10: Total number of patients, 2,462; total deaths, 33. Of these cases 270 were typhoid, and of the total deaths twenty-eight were from typhoid. H. V. BOYNTON, Brigadier General Volunteers."

"Executive Mansion, Sept. 6, 1898.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States of America, I do hereby order and direct that upon the occupation and possession of any ports and places in the island of Cuba by the forces of the United States, beef cattle and other food supplies intended for the relief of the starving inhabitants of the island may be admitted free of duty, subject to the discretion of the commanding officer of the United States forces at the port of entry, who is hereby charged with the responsibility for the gratuitous distribution of said food supplies to the starving inhabitants of the island. WILLIAM McKINLEY."

"Ponce, Sept. 8.

"To the Adjutant General, Washington.  
"Just sailed at 5:30 o'clock on transport Concho with the following troops on board: Myself and staff of 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, and staff of 6th Army Corps, 6 officers, 17 men; detachment of U. S. Engineers, Co. C, with 27 men, 5 officers; unattached artillery battalion field and staff, 2 officers, 3 men; Battery A, Missouri Volunteers, 3 officers, 155 men; Battery A, 27th Indiana Volunteers, 5 officers, 164 men; Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 3 officers, 164 men. Should reach New York Sept. 14. Total, 33 officers, 530 enlisted men. WILSON."

"Ponce, Sept. 7.

"Adjutant General, Washington:  
"Manitoba sailed at 6:30 p. m. On board Gen Garretson and staff 7 officers; 6th Illinois Inf., 41 officers, 1,108 men; Battery A, Illinois Art., 4 officers, 150 men; 3 Signal Corps men. Manitoba will stop at Mayaguez for ice. Should reach New York Sept. 14. WILSON."

## REPORT ON CAMP THOMAS.

General Charles F. Rose, General J. P. Sanger and General Charles P. Mattock were appointed by Major General Breckinridge as a board to inspect Camp Thomas, and its hospitals. They have made a report in which they say:

"The Board visited and inspected all the camps in the park and the division hospitals, and submitted to each division, brigade, and regimental commander and to all medical officers in charge of hospitals a list of interrogatories, copies of which are appended to this record. From the replies thereto and from its personal observation, the Board finds that the spring water brought from without the limits of the camp, while unpolluted, is not safe for use without boiling, and that boiled water had not been generally used prior to Aug. 1. We believe that all the water in the park is unsafe for use unless boiled; that some regiments are compelled to purchase water out of the park."

"The police of the camps is under charge of regimental officers of the day, and in some instances under special police inspectors, and is generally good, sinks excepted. Garbage and refuse have been in some cases dumped and in others burned, and are now generally burned. Men's and kitchen sinks are in front of the regimental camps at a safe distance from the men's quarters. The sinks are generally open, because no lumber has been furnished. The camps of nearly all the regiments are now on the open fields and are well drained, but prior to the early part of August were in the woods."

"Average number of men in each tent, six to eight. Many regiments have tents which are unfit for use. Not more than four men should occupy a wall tent, and not more than ten in a conical tent in this climate at this time of year."

"From such facts as the Board has been able to gather, it would seem that the typhoid fever was brought here early in the season by incoming regiments and has also resulted from the insanitary state of the camps to which the rapid increase within the past four weeks is mainly attributable and greatly enhanced by the damp weather. We found that the sanitary conditions of all the camps, with but few exceptions, were bad, and that malaria and typhoid fever are alarmingly on the increase; that the nature of the camp sites is such that it is impossible to dig proper sinks on account of rock, prevalent everywhere, or to keep the sinks in good sanitary condition from want of lime and other disinfectants, which have been applied for both through the Medical and Quartermaster's Departments, but without result prior to Aug. 1; that in many of the camps sinks fill with water which the soil does not absorb."

"It is the opinion of the Board that much sickness would have been avoided if the tents had been floored and the men raised from the ground; but this has not been practicable generally, as no lumber has been furnished for flooring except by the men themselves; that camping in the woods out of reach of the sun has rendered the camp grounds unsanitary; that the water supply and soil of the park generally are so polluted as to be dangerous to the health even of the regiments now in camp on the open fields, and that the typhoid fever has now become an epidemic."

"We mention these causes of the present condition of the camp and the health of the troops in order to negative an inference to which some publicity has been given that the prevalence of typhoid fever is wholly the result of the negligence of the men and officers in immediate command of them. Doubtless there has been some carelessness resulting from inexperience, but we are of the opinion that there has also been some neglect on the part of the officers largely responsible for the administration of Camp Thomas prior to Aug. 1."

"In further explanation of the situation, the Board believes that had the regimental hospitals retained the organization they had on arriving here, in place of being reduced to dispensaries in order to provide for the division hospitals, or had the latter been established on a suitable basis or made independent of the regiments for medical officers, nurses, attendants, etc., the sick would have been more effectively cared for in the early stages of the disease than they have been, the number of sick could probably have been reduced, and the general sanitary condition of the regiments under far better and closer supervision. It has been difficult, if not impossible, for the one medical officer and the hospital steward on duty with each regiment to properly examine the men at sick call, to care for the sick in quarters, and to look after the sanitation of the camp. As a result the number of sick in quarters has increased beyond expectations, and in many of the regiments the regimental dispensaries have expanded into hospitals with nearly a hundred cases of measles, with Volunteer nurses and attendants and one medical officer."

"The truth is that neither the regimental dispensaries nor the division hospitals are equal to the present emergency, and the system appears to have broken down in a vain experiment. No one familiar with the organization of modern armies and their administration will question the importance of the division hospitals as a provision for the sick and wounded, but in no army are they maintained at the expense of the necessary regimental organization and we believe that in attempting to do so here we have added largely to the difficulties and obstacles in the way of proper sanitation."

"In conclusion, the Board is of the opinion that it is too late to remedy the present condition by processes which should have been resorted to when malaria and typhoid fever first appeared and before they became at all prevalent. The typhoid fever is now epidemic and the Board is constrained to recommend as the only effective remedy in view of the facts that the troops be moved for the present, at least, from Chickamauga Park to localities where proper sanitation measures can be inaugurated and carried out."

## SANITARY REPORT FROM SANTIAGO.

The following is a consolidated report from Gen. Lawton's command at Santiago from Sept. 1 to 7, inclusive:

	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 7
Total sick	356	230	201	238	240	236	465
Fever cases	292	139	181	184	185	167	292
New fever cases	12	7	22	20	12	15	13
Fever cases returned to duty	6	22	14	9	17	5	14
Deaths	3	7	2	2	3	2	3

The following is a list of deaths in the Regular Army at Santiago from Sept. 1 to 7, inclusive: Corp. John C. Goad, E, 16th Inf.; Harry J. Bischoff, F, 2d Cav.; Sergt. W. K. True, C, 9th Inf.; Frank Covert, 16th Inf.; F. Appleby, A, 24th Inf.; W. P. Furlong, E, Engineer Corps; E. Munger, C, 1st Cav.; Wm. Manly, H, 16th Inf.; John Jenkins, K, 9th Cav.; E. J. Baffit, G, 24th Inf.

## "HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

Fort Porter, N. Y., September 6, 1898.  
To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

In your issue of the 3d instant, under the head of "Personals," appears the following: "The only Spanish flag captured in a land battle was taken in Porto Rico," etc. In Gen. Kent's report of July 7, published in your issue of Aug. 6, appears the following: "The 13th Infantry captured the enemy's colors waving over the fort." How can you reconcile your statement with this report? As I had the honor of commanding the 13th Infantry in the desperate assault on San Juan and saw the Spanish flag before and after its capture by the regiment, I request that you make a proper correction of your statement in your next issue. WM. AUMAN, Major 13th Infantry.

## CADET APPOINTMENTS.

Cadet appointments to the Military Academy were made this week as follows:

Charles T. Pettit, Olney, 13th District, Texas.  
William C. Hascall, Dover (1st District), N. H.  
Henry B. McKeon (alt.), Manchester, 1st District, N. H.  
Thomas N. Gimperling, Dayton, 3d District, Ohio.  
Marion W. Howze, Springville, 7th District, Alabama.  
W. Leroy Myer (alt.), Flora, 9th District, Ind.

## NAVY ORDNANCE.

We learn that it is proposed to make some changes in naval ordnance as the result of our experiences in the Spanish war. The intention is to do away with all guns below the 3-pounders. The range of the 1-pounder is too short—not above 3,000 yards—and the ranges at Manila and Santiago were up to 4,500 yards. The 3-pounder has a range greater than the 6-pounder, using more powder proportionately to the projectile. All of the guns of the secondary batteries will be semi-automatic. Telescopic sights will be used on as many guns as possible. Only four of our guns showed any defects as the result of the heavy service to which they were subjected. These defects were due to the premature explosion of defective shell, probably the result of friction on rough edges left on the interior of the shell. To guard against this it is proposed to secure a smooth surface by coating the interior of the shell with shellac. It is proposed also to dispense with the bursting bag and put all of the powder into the shell loose. It will be observed that the proposition to do away with the 1-pounder agrees with the recommendation of McGiffin, who stated that it proved its worthlessness during the China-Japan war. Comparatively little use has been made of range finders on our war vessels. It was found that the surest and quickest way of getting the range was by picking it up with a small gun. A suggestion as to the most efficient gun is contained in the tabular statement of the shots located by the Board appointed to examine the sunken vessels of Cervera's fleet. These are not all the shot that struck. A 13-inch shell is reported to have hit the Colon, for example, but they are all the Board reported upon.

	Projectile—6-lb.	4-in.	5-in.	8-in.	12-in.
Maria Teresa	17	1	4	3	2
Oquendo	46	6	3	7	..
Vizcaya	11	4	6	45	..
Colon	5	0	2	0	..

All the 5-inch shells were fired from the Brooklyn. The 1-pounder has a record of only one shell which passed in just above the berth deck of the Maria Teresa normal to the surface and across the deck. In all 32 shots passed through the berth decks of the three vessels first named, and 45 through the gun decks, 9 pierced the superstructure, 10 went through the smokestacks, 2 through the ventilators and 2 through the foremast. Three 8-inch, one of them an armor piercing shell, passed completely through the Almirante Oquendo, striking in the superstructure and passing through the drum-rooms and bulkheads and out under starboard sea ladder at the water-line. One 8-inch common shell struck the hood of the forward 11-inch gun, at the edge of the port, detaching one of the port lanyards, bursting, and evidently killing every one in the turret and disabling the men.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. M.—Get a copy of Gliddings' Manual of Military Signaling, price 50 cents. D. Appleton and Company, New York, publishers.

RETIREMENT, 28 years.—We doubt that the War Department would grant a furlough for so long a period as 19 months previous to retirement, but there is nothing like trying, so make the application and await the issue.

J. S. D.—If you inquire of some of the makers of badges you may find what you want. There are a number of firms in New York city. Also apply to some of the military furnishing goods houses, whose advertisements appear in the "Army and Navy Journal."

H.—Maj. Gen. William M. Graham retires Sept. 28, 1898, not Sept. 6.

CIVILIAN.—There is no "General of the Army" technically speaking. There is a "Major General Commanding the Army," who is the senior Major General—Nelson A. Miles.

J. R. asks: Is the Government not compelled, in accordance with Sections 2 and 4 of law approved April 22, 1898, to muster all Volunteer organizations out of the service at once? Answer.—No. The war has not been officially declared at an end.

L. A. W.—Maj. J. J. Pershing at present belongs to the staff. Address "Care A. G. O., Washington, D. C."

CONSTANT READER.—The report of Maj. Gen. John C. Bates, which you ask us to publish, had not been received at the War Department at last accounts.

C. P. M.—Battery B, 4th U. S. Art., is in Porto Rico.

F. C.—The future stations of the 1st U. S. Art. cannot now be predicted. They will likely remain in the South for a while yet. The present war strength will continue for the present at least.



## HOSPITAL CORPS AT SANTIAGO.

A REPORT FROM ASSISTANT SURGEON GODFREY.

The Surgeon General has made public a portion of the report of Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., commanding officer of the Hospital Corps Co. of the 1st Division, 5th Army Corps. From this report we learn that the men of the hospital company organized at Tampa two days before the transports left there, and of which Acting Hospital Steward McClure was 1st Sergeant, showed great enthusiasm and esprit de corps. In the absence of transportation they were obliged to carry supplies on their backs and litters. They slept under shelter tents on the soaking ground and were frequently under the fire of the enemy. On June 29 they obtained six wagon loads of supplies from Siboney, and the division hospital was established.

During the engagement of July 1 it was soon apparent that the entire force of the hospital corps would have to be used to man the hospital, but about noon Acting Hospital Steward McGuire, two litter squads and an ambulance went forward up the San Juan road. As the Spanish shrapnel were bursting around the battery on El Paso Hill, near the road, it was not deemed prudent to take the ambulance beyond that point. Therefore it remained, while the two litter squads moved up the San Juan road immediately in the rear of the 6th and 16th Inf., and under the hottest kind of fire. The wounded were coming back in a constant stream, and such as needed stimulation or dressing were at once attended to by the roadside. Many of them returned alone, others walked supported by the arm of some comrade, while the more seriously wounded were borne upon litters of various kinds. A few of those who returned had not received medical attention, but the majority of them were dressed with first-aid packages by the regimental surgeons and their hospital corps men.

At about 1 p. m. Maj. V. E. Havard, Chief Surgeon of the cavalry division, established an ambulance station on the east bank of the Aguadores, near El Paso. At this station many dressings were readjusted and a few patients were dressed for the first time. Stimulants, medicines and dressings constituted the stock at this station, which was about a mile in advance of the First Division hospital. No point further to the front was safe from the enemy's fire. The ambulances were working constantly, and, considering their number, did remarkably well. Later in the afternoon ambulances were taken forward to near the farthest crossing of the Aguadores, but it was rather dangerous at all times, as the enemy kept the San Juan road enfiladed all day long. It was also very dangerous on account of Spanish guerrillas, who were located in trees overlooking the road. Several men carrying wounded were shot, and, indeed, in a few cases the patients themselves were hit.

Later in the afternoon a dressing station was established at the farthest point where the San Juan road crossed the Aguadores. Several horses were killed here, but no patients, surgeons or attendants were injured that afternoon. It was at this place on the following morning that Dr. Danforth was killed.

Late in the afternoon several escort wagons, having carried ammunition to the front, were turned over to Dr. Godfrey by Lieut. J. D. Milcy, Gen. Shafter's aide-camp. These were taken to this station and filled with the wounded who were transported to the First Division hospital. Empty army wagons that could be found were used for this purpose, and the wounded kept coming into the hospital all night. On the following morning an ambulance and two wagons were taken to the dressing station just described, and the wounded brought in—among them being Surg. A. A. Danforth, who was shot through the head. Maj. S. Q. Robinson had assumed command of this station on the previous afternoon, but at this time, he, with Capt. W. D. McCaw, rejoined their regiments, and left the station in charge of Capt. Paul Newgarden. Maj. V. H. Havard arrived later, and established an ambulance station at this point, which was then comparatively safe.

It was customary during the battle to send litters and dressings to the front in the empty ambulances. During and after the battle the men of the hospital corps company did much of the work in the First Division hospital. They assisted in operations, helped in applying dressings, made soup and coffee, carried patients to and from the operating tables, and acted as nurses to the wounded. With but few exceptions they worked all day, all night, all the following day, and most of the next night. They were assisted by members of the bands of the regiments, and by some of the hospital corps men of the regiments.

## SPANISH VIEW OF NAVAL DISASTERS.

A copy of Admiral Montojo's report has just been received and translated at the Navy Department. It is a valuable record of the effects of modern gun fire. Of the American fleet he says:

"The Americans fired most rapidly. There came upon us numberless projectiles, as the three cruisers at the head of the line devoted themselves almost entirely to fight the Cristina, my flagship. A short time after the action commenced one shell exploded in the fore-castle and put out of action all those who served the four rapid-fire cannon, making splinters of the forward mast, which wounded the helmsman on the bridge. In the meantime another shell exploded in the orlop, setting fire to the crew's bags, which they were, fortunately, able to control. The enemy shortened the distance between us, and, rectifying his aim, covered us with a rain of rapid-fire projectiles.

"At half-past 7 one shell destroyed completely the steering gear, another exploded on the poop and put out of action nine men. Another destroyed the mizzenmast head, bringing down the flag and my ensign. A fresh shell exploded in the officers' cabin, covering the hospital with blood, destroying the wounded who were being treated there. Another exploded in the ammunition room astern, filling the quarters with smoke and preventing the working of the hand steering gear. As it was impossible to control the fire, I had to flood the magazine when the cartridges were beginning to explode.

"Amidships several shells of smaller caliber went through the smokestack, and one of the large ones penetrated the fire-room, putting out of action one master gunner and twelve men serving the guns. Another rendered useless the starboard bow gun. While the fire astern increased, fire was started forward by another shell, which went through the hull and exploded on the deck.

"The broadside guns, being undamaged, continued firing until there were only one gunner and one seaman remaining unharmed for firing them.

"The inefficiency of the vessels which composed my little squadron, the lack of all classes of the personnel, especially master gunners and seaman gunners, the inaptitude of some of the provisional machinists, the scarcity of rapid-fire cannon, the strong crews of the enemy, and the unprotected character of the

greater part of our vessels, all contributed to make more decided the sacrifice which we made for our country. "Our casualties, including those of the arsenal, amounted to 381 men killed and wounded."

## THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

A correspondent sends us an absurd letter written by "W. H. H. Hinds," and published in the Boston "Herald," in which Hinds says: "The trouble in the 6th Regiment, resulting in the resignations of Col. Woodward and some of his subaltern officers, is similar to that which existed in the Army during the War of the Rebellion. Many West Pointers hold Volunteer officers, not graduates of some military school, of no account and entitled to very little consideration. This is one distinguishing characteristic of some West Pointers." Trained and experienced soldiers, whether graduates of the Military Academy or not, have a natural and wholesome antipathy to men who show themselves out of place in uniform and subject the patriotic young men who enlist under them to unnecessary dangers and hardships. Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., who entered the service as a Massachusetts Volunteer, and does not bear the terrible stigma of being a graduate of West Point, says in reply to a letter of inquiry from the Governor of Massachusetts:

"When the 6th Massachusetts Infantry was ordered to be ready to disembark near the entrance to Santiago Harbor, Colonel Woodward feigned sickness. At Guantico, when his regiment was ordered ashore, he again feigned sickness and went on board a hospital ship. He was examined by Colonel Greenleaf, Surgeon, who pronounced him well and ordered him off the ship. During this time seven companies of his regiment were engaged in a sharp encounter under command of General Garretson. Colonel Woodward was ordered before an examining board and tendered his resignation; its acceptance will save the expense of a court martial. The Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment is incompetent. He remained in his tent while part of his regiment was engaged. He was within sound of the fight and did not even assemble the balance of the regiment to reinforce the part engaged, if it should have been required. Acceptance of resignations of both these officers would benefit the service."

## TAINTED MEAT IN THE ARMY.

In an editorial article dealing with the question of the meat supply for soldiers in camps, the "National Provisioner," in its issue of Sept. 3, undertakes to place the responsibility for the tainted meat, about which so many complaints have been made. Referring particularly to the fact that there is a popular impression that this condition of the meat is due to the packers, who impose upon the Government, the "National Provisioner" says that such a supposition is based upon ignorance of the stock of meat on hand and the method of delivering it to the Government.

The meat, the "National Provisioner" points out, is fresh, and the contract calls for a guarantee that it shall be kept fresh for seventy-two hours. The difficulty lies with the men in the Commissary Department who make requisitions for it. If they are not systematic in their work, and make demands for more than they need, the surplus, after being taken from the refrigerator cars, is simply left on their hands, and, naturally, goes bad within twenty-four hours. This, it is asserted, is the kernel of the matter in a nutshell.

Quoting its own words, "the subordinates who issue requisitions for these supplies under the contract and those who execute the details of issuing these rations to the men are the ones who are responsible for this frightful state of affairs which is reported. It all points to our editorial in a recent issue drawing attention to the need for trained meat inspectors in connection with the Army and to a corps of competent men to handle these supplies when they are delivered. While we do not wish to stigmatize any one, we lift the cloak of infamy in this matter from the contractor and place it on those who issue rations after the stuff has been duly accepted. There it rests."

We hear great complaints of the canned meats furnished by well-known houses, and bearing brands that represent it to be the best of meats. Much of it was so tasteless as to suggest that it had been used to obtain meat extracts before being put up in cans to be eaten by our hungry soldiers. It is more probable that the lack of flavor is due to the action of ice upon the meat before or after canning.

## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Queer results are obtained sometimes in comparative tests. Thus, three ships of the British Navy of about the same tonnage, engaged in the same service, on the same day, burnt the following quantities of coal: Arrogant (cruiser, 5,750 tons, with new water tube boilers), 49 tons of coal; Isis (cruiser, 5,600 tons, with the old service boilers), 24 tons of coal; Furious (5,750 tons), 38 tons of coal. On the same day the battleship Hannibal (14,900 tons), burnt 40 tons of coal, and the Pelorus (cruiser, 2,135 tons) burnt 30 tons of coal. These figures are not official, but when the Government was questioned on them in Parliament it confined its answer to saying that no report had been received. No doubt careful stoking has much to do with these results, but they bring up also the question whether the water tube boilers are at all responsible for them. The fleet has been using north country coal, which is so smoky as to render signalling at times most difficult, in fact almost impossible. In war time this would be a most serious evil and might lead to a catastrophe.

The "United Service Gazette" gives an account of the preparations made by the British military authorities for taking advantage of the Military Maneuvers Act of 1897: "The first sixteen days were devoted to concentrating and training by tactical exercises of the whole body of troops, while the cavalry division carried out cavalry operations extending over the whole of the maneuver area. On August 20th this division was broken up and distributed as cavalry brigades, corps and divisional cavalry among the two armies, which were formed at the northern and southern extremities of the exercise area. These two forces then moved against each other and carried out the maneuvers proper for seven days, i. e., from Sept. 1 to 7. The latest computation of the forces which took part in the great week of the maneuvers from Sept. 1 to 7 makes the number of officers and men 53,606, with 9,456 horses, 242 guns and machine guns and 426 wagons. Of these the Duke of Connaught's Northern Army will have 26,916 officers and men, 4,828 horses, 94 guns and 29 machine guns and 244 wagons, and Sir Redvers Buller's Southern Army, 26,690 officers and men, 4,628 horses, 88 guns and 31 machine

guns and 242 wagons. Remembering our recent difficulties, it is interesting to find that a memorandum was issued which points out that the area fixed upon for the maneuvers, while presenting great advantage in the nature of the country to be worked over, is found to offer in some respects serious difficulties in regard to an adequate supply of good water.

The tireless increase of military strength in European countries is illustrated by the probable addition to the German Army of forty-three new battalions of infantry, involving, roughly, an increase in the existing standing army of 22,500 men, apart from the officers. A further increase in the fort artillery and field railway regiments, as also in the numbers of the battalions of the field telegraph and message companies, is also announced as impending.

The British War Department has decided to remove naval and military officers from the posts of superintendents of the Royal Gun Factories, the Royal Laboratory, the Royal Carriage Department and the Building Works Department at the Royal Arsenal, and the work is now to devolve on civilian managers under the control of the Director General of Ordnance Factories.

It is asserted that five mysterious ironclads are building in Germany on an order from Spain, but as that country lacks the money to pay for such a diversion, it is assumed that, if they are really on the stocks, they are for the Carlists. Such a tale carries its own refutation, for the German Government could not permit a serious breach of good faith to a friendly power.

As the result of the experiences of the last two naval wars, experts seem to have arrived at practical unanimity as to the gun being the weapon of modern naval warfare, to which the torpedo and the ram must be considered as altogether subsidiary. Even our neighbors across the Channel, says the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette," who had hoped by its means to paralyze the superior numbers and armament of the English fleet, are beginning to realize that the torpedo cannot play a decisive role in future wars. Of late years they have been building ships of smaller displacement than those of England or Italy, evidently under the conviction that large displacements were mistaken where vessels, large and small, were equally exposed to torpedo attack. Now, however, they have several vessels of large displacement in course of construction.

The auxiliary cruiser *Prairie*, Comdr. C. J. Train, arrived at New York City from Montauk Sept. 1. At Montauk she landed three companies of the 7th U. S. Inf. on Aug. 31 from Santiago, Cuba. An officer of the *Prairie* said to a representative of the "Army and Navy Journal": "The men of the 7th were certainly a sick and half-starved looking body of men, and deserve a long rest and the best of care. When the *Prairie* arrived at Santiago the poor fellows were camped on the beach patiently awaiting a transportation to the North. They had previously marched to the shore to board the *Yucatan*, but this vessel, being able to accommodate only seven companies, three others, A, F and D, had to remain behind, and if they felt something of despair it is not to be wondered at. When they boarded the *Prairie* their woe-begone features looked brighter, but they were sick men indeed, and could hardly march aboard. Yet they bore up bravely. The battalion was in command of Capt. F. M. H. Kendrick, who seemed the liveliest of the party. Among the other officers on board were Lieuts. Booth, Frederick, Lafferty and Dichmann. Lieut. Lafferty had been hit with a Mauser bullet in the jaw, the missile coming out through the back of his neck. He had a narrow escape, but was around and making the best of the situation. I was informed the 7th men had been unable to get an adequate supply of either medical supplies or rations; in fact, requisitions were useless, though there was a large amount of stores on hand. For weeks the men had to subsist on hardtack and coffee, although within a few miles of Santiago."

The "Revista de la Marina" of Madrid, discusses in its August number the subject of Spain's naval losses, agreeing in the main with the views of naval men in this and other countries as to their cause. Cervera's course is defended and the pluck with which he and his men stuck to their burning ships until they were beached is praised. Our contemporary says: "We have had but one target practice, and that over a year ago. This was limited to expending the least possible amount of ammunition. Half of our vessels had not cleaned their bottoms for a year, and all had been anchored in Cuban waters for about two months. The Americans are making constant voyages in all seas with their vessels, so that they have a trained personnel for the machinery. We have the greatest scarcity of machinists and hardly any firemen at all. Our three cruisers from Bilbao are of the years 1890 and 1891. The majority of the United States fighting ships are of the years from 1893 to last year. The enemy's projectiles in terrible quantities not only raked our batteries, but set them on fire, and their great number of rapid-fire guns not only made it impossible to control the fire but constantly increased it. Admiral Cervera and the Captains and crews of the vessels of his squadron did all that was in human power in order to have at least one of their ships reach another port. They fought as long as it was possible, and, apprehending the uselessness of the sacrifice, they ran their ships aground in order that they might not fall into the enemy's power."

Capt. C. E. Clark, who commanded the *Oregon*, was cornered by some young ladies on a train going West and made to settle the truth of two stories which have had currency. One of the young ladies said: "I asked him after awhile if he really did telegraph the Navy Department not to hamper him with instructions." He laughed and said: "No, I did not send any such message. I had a perfect understanding with the Department and I was allowed to use my own judgment in everything." "In the chase after the *Colon* there was more than an hour that not a shot was fired. My officers asked to be allowed to fire, but the fire would have been at such an elevation that I feared my guns might be injured. We all thought that the *Colon* had her big guns, and we wanted to save ours so as to be ready to return any compliment she might pay us. The officers kept on asking permission to fire, so I told them to send one shot after the vessel. Just after the report of the shot the Chief Engineer, who had joined in shoveling coal in the engine rooms, came up to me as black as anything could be, and begged that another shot be fired at something. He said his men were fainting down below under the heat and terrific strain, but if they could hear a few shots he was sure they would keep their strength."

Capt. Philip M. Lydig, C. S., U. S. V., Chief and Purchasing Commissary at Honolulu, publishes an advertisement, Aug. 6, calling for proposals "for furnishing 10,000 pounds, more or less, of rice, required at this station by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A. Rice must be a good, clean, fresh-milled head rice, of a white appearance. Government reserves right to reject in whole or part any or all bids."



## THE CAPTURED ARMS.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 19, 1898.

The Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a provisional inventory of captured ordnance and ordnance stores. This was made up from reports of various officers. I have been unable to verify it or to say what is serviceable, obsolete or worthless, and will do this as soon as I can secure the necessary assistance. Respectfully,

H. D. BORUP.

Rifles—Spanish Mausers, 10,902; Argent, 872; Remington, 6,118.

Carbines—Spanish Mausers, 833; Argent, 84; Remington, 330.

Revolvers, 75.

Ammunition for Small Arms—Mauser, 1,500,000; Argent, 1,471,200; Remington, 1,680,000. Worthless small arm ammunition amounts to 973,000.

Smooth bore siege guns and mortars, 44 guns and 5 mortars.

Rifled Guns—Bronze, 30; cast iron, 10; steel, 8.

Projectiles—Solid shot, spherical, 3,551; shell, spherical, 678; shell, cylindrical, 1,879; case shrapnel, 437.

Our brief war with Spain has given abundant illustrations of the evil of depriving our line officers of the authority that belongs to them by right, and concentrating everything into the hands of men not in immediate contact with the troops. Company commanders for-

merly had charge of the outfits for their companies, but the articles not required for immediate use were gathered together in the Quartermasters' storehouses. As a result of this when they were turned over to the company commanders for use in the field they were not found in proper condition, as they would have been had they been in the hands of men who had a personal interest in seeing that their men were thoroughly equipped in all respects for immediate service. At least such are the complaints that come to us from officers of the line.

Uncle Sam should provide his soldiers going to Cuba and Manila with a bottle of Dr. Siegert's **ANGOSTURA BITTERS**. A panacea against fevers, Dysentery, etc.

## BORN.

McVAY.—At Ephrata, Pa., to Edith Reno, Aug. 31, wife of Ensign Charles R. McVay, Jr., U. S. N., a son.

## DIED.

BRADLEY.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 30, 1898, Lieut. John J. Bradley, 5th U. S. Inf.

KIRKPATRICK.—Drowned at Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1898, 2d Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, 1st U. S. Cav.

McFARLAND.—At Fort Porter, N. Y., Sept. 1, Bessie, eldest daughter of C. Dodd and Emily McFarland, and sister of Lieut. Munroe McFarland, Adjutant, 13th Inf.

MORGAN.—At Savannah, Ga., Aug. 31, 1898, Lieut. H. S. Morgan, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

NEILSON.—At the Charlestown Navy Yard, Mass., Aug. 30, 1898, Medical Inspector John L. Neilson, U. S. N.

STACY.—At Gorham, Me., Sept. 5, 1898, 2d Lieut. Lucian Stacy, 20th U. S. Inf.

TUPPER.—At Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1898, Major Tal-lus Cicero Tupper, U. S. A., retired.

WHEATON.—At Detroit, Mich., Aug. 30, 1898, Anna Ward Wheaton, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Chas. Wheaton, U. S. A.

WHEELER.—Drowned at Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1898, Naval Cadet Thomas H. Wheeler, son of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V.

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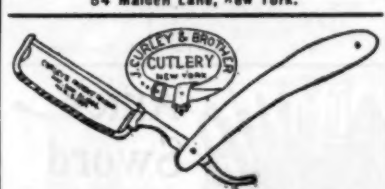
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### PAGO PAGO.

Pago Pago harbor is as far from Manila as from San Francisco, and over 2,200 miles from Honolulu. Twenty years ago our Government acquired from Samoa by treaty the right to establish at Pago Pago "a station for coal and other naval supplies," and Samoa agreed to exercise no jurisdiction at that port adverse to the rights so accorded to us. For several years no use was made of this grant, but when, at length, trouble with Germany was threatened in regard to the government of the Samoan group, Secretary Whitney sent out some coal to Pago Pago, although proper accommodations were lacking. His successor, Secretary Tracy, dispatched an officer to investigate and report on what was required for building piers and coal sheds on the island. But when Mr. Cleveland began his second term as President, he tried to withdraw the country from the tripartite treaty of Berlin. Congress paid no attention to this un-American appeal, but Mr. Cleveland was able at least to ignore Samoa by allowing no warships of our Navy to call there during the four years of his second Administration. President McKinley entered on his office with a different conception of our mission in the Pacific. The first Navy Appropriation bill under his Administration provided \$250,000 for establishing naval coal depots, and this is the fund now drawn upon for Pago Pago. The harbor is well adapted to its purpose, being well sheltered and having deep anchorage; but it will require some time to build piers and sheds. The native settlement is small, but, like all others in Samoa, well disposed toward America and Americans. It is now proposed to build iron sheds costing about \$250,000.

The question of territorial expansion will be discussed in the "Century" for September from opposite points of view by the Hon. Carl Schurz, formerly United States Minister to Spain, in a paper entitled "Thoughts on American Imperialism," the other the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, formerly United States Minister to France, etc., in a paper bearing the caption, "The Territory with Which We Are Threatened." A significant article in the same number will be "America, Spain, and France," by Emile Ollivier, the French statesman, who warmly espouses the American cause. Prof. Woolsey, of Yale, also will write of "Spain and Her American Colonies."

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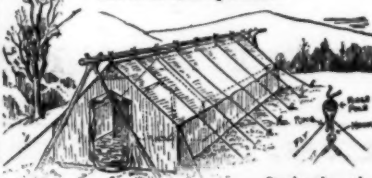
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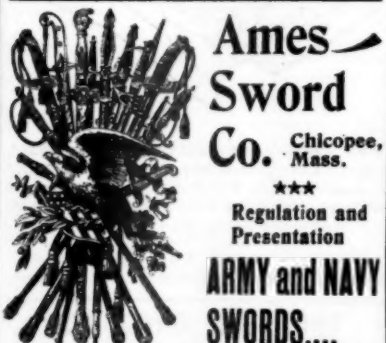
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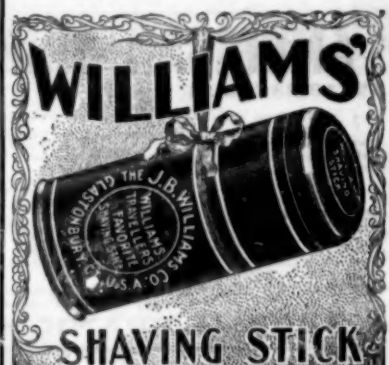
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